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SENATE COMMITTEE REJECTS AMENDMENTS TO SALT II

LD091122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has rejected last-minute attempts which, according to an AP correspondent, were made by critics of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty to introduce amendments into it, in other words, attempts to make it fall through. The text stage is the final vote on sending the treaty for the Senate's consideration. Senator Church, chairman of the committee, said a few days ago that it was expected that this decision would be taken on 6 November. However, the debates in the committee, which had been protracted enough anyway in the opinion of observers, continued. A new date was given for the final vote: Thursday, 8 November--but no report about this has come in.

Nevertheless, AP reports that the decision of the Senate committee is expected to be in favor of the treaty. The committee has produced 14 clarifications [razyasnenii] to the treaty but has refrained from making any significant amendments to its text. Let us recall that the treaty will then be considered by the Senate, and that a two-thirds majority of the members of the U.S. Senate is necessary for its ratification, that is, not less than 66 in favor.

Committee Approval of Treaty

LD091730 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 9, TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and sent it to the Senate for consideration.

The committee's decision was carried by nine votes to six.

Carter Welcomes Vote

LD092134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2115 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 November, TASS--U.S. President Carter has welcomed the results of the voting in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of Congress, which approved the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and recommended that the Senate ratify it. In a statement for the press, published by the White House, the hope is expressed that all senators who have to carry out a decision on the ratification of the document "will study the treaty and the questions linked to it as carefully as was done by the Foreign Relations Committee."

"We are certain that following such a study the senators will come to the conclusion that the SALT II treaty corresponds with the best interests of the United States and will vote for its ratification," the statement says.

'GAMBIT' TALK IMPLIES POLITICAL CONFRONTATION NOT COMMON INTEREST

LD091121 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[APN political observer G. Gerasimov article: "About Equilibrium of Forces and Advocates of Superiority"]

[Text] Almost 1 month after L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech you get the impression that the discussion of the Soviet initiatives by the European public frightens NATO leading circles more than all the Soviet missiles put together.

"Soviet gambit"--this is how the American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE evaluated the new proposals. And the vociferous Belgian Gen Robert Close called them a "chess player's move." Such enthusiasm for game metaphors might even be forgivable if it were not for the dangerously incorrect view of Europe as a theater of military operations which is latently reflected in them.

A gambit in chess is a tactical sacrifice in order to secure a supposed strategic advantage. Therefore the reference to chess creates the impression of a game being played in Europe or for Europe, in which the Russians--well-known chess players--are somehow being crafty, offering a "sacrifice," withdrawing troops and arms and agreeing to reduce the number of medium-range missiles if new American missiles of the same class are not deployed in Europe....

In fact what we are witnessing is an attempt to grossly distort the Soviet proposals, which reflect concern for an interest common to all Europeans--insuring security on the continent. Talk of a "gambit," a "trap" and so forth means moving toward a fruitless and even dangerous confrontation of political wills to the detriment of the common interest in European peace.

Still worse, the American administration inappropriately raises questions of prestige and leadership. One White House staffer declared: "We have made this problem a test of our ability to lead others and a test of our allies' ability to follow us."

A goat in a slaughterhouse also leads sheep to the slaughter, at the last moment turning aside from death. If the United States synonymously understands its "leadership" as the leadership of militarist precentors, as initiators of a new twist in the arms race spiral, Europeans have a right to raise the question of the quality of such "leadership."

So-called Eurostrategic weapons are being created in the United States, like neutron weapons last year. West Europe has not asked for them, but the United States offered them this summer through David Aaron, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Now the same Aaron has headed a delegation of officials touring West European capitals as traveling salesmen in Pentagon export goods. The purpose was to put new pressure on the recalcitrant Europeans who feel no need for these weapons now, just as they felt no need for neutron weapons last year.

Aaron took with him a proposal for a so-called dual approach: First approve plans for "arms upgrading," then propose talks on arms reduction. Or, as President J. Carter recommended, "it is necessary to adopt a decision on the modernization of the Western allies' military might and then hold talks." To drag a stone uphill just in order to roll it back down? To deploy missiles just in order to dismantle them? It is clear that the "dual approach" has been thought up in order to calm the European public with promises of disarmament "later" and to secure its consent to arming "now."

The argument and debate over the NATO "arms upgrading" plans, to get away from military-technical details, boils down to an argument as to the presence or absence of an equilibrium of forces in Europe and in the world generally. The French newspaper LE FIGARO, for example, recently maintained that "the world is convinced of Soviet military superiority over the West.... It is possible to argue endlessly whether this certainty is a myth or a sober assessment of reality."

The U.S. President himself recently made his own contribution to these truly endless comparisons. In conversation with editors of provincial newspapers in Boston he assured them that "the United States possesses the greatest military might among all countries of the world." Thus, he made a comparison in his own country's favor. Perhaps this statement does not agree totally with the point in the Soviet-American joint communique of 18 June 1979 in which "each side declared that it does not seek and will not in the future seek military superiority." Particularly as the President went on to speak of the importance of strengthening American might, which to his eyes is already matchless. But, on the other hand, what is more interesting at the present time is the fact that this statement unambiguously and specifically undermines the thesis of the "Soviet military threat," which allegedly exists already, and, at best for the speaker, shifts that thesis into the problematic future connected with the interpretation of intentions which of course, are not facts but assumptions--and one can assume what one likes.

It is appropriate to point out here that in Soviet leaders' speeches you will not find arugments about the "greatest military might," whereas you constantly encounter mentions of the fact that the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns' statement on Dutch radio can be considered another important contribution to the problem under consideration. He acknowledged that "if you consider all types of arms as a whole, approximate parity of forces exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact." Luns quite rightly--from the viewpoint of methodology--proposes considering all types of arms in toto: All are used in war. And he draws the correct conclusion on approximate parity--which, by the way, does not stop Luns from going on, contrary to logic, to advocate NATO "arms upgrading."

The London Institute of Strategic Studies, which is well known for its very conservative approach to estimates and assessments, recently voiced another opinion of the correlation of forces. According to the institute's data, equilibrium of forces exists today between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact, including medium-range Soviet nuclear weapons.

If the starting point is equilibrium, this means that the United States and NATO are seeking to achieve superiority with their new plans.

We see here a relapse into American military arrogance, which was almost punctured by the failure of the aggression in Vietnam. Perhaps precisely this was what Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, had in mind when he pointed out in a BBC interview: "Our American friends believe that the United States must without fail be stronger than the Soviet Union and that this is a law of nature." Even Brandt himself would not mind if there really was such a "law of nature," but in its place there is a fact of international life: "Russia is a world power." And it should be treated accordingly.

I could also cite Malcolm Toon's recommendation on leaving his post as U.S. ambassador to Moscow. In Washington, incidentally, he enjoyed a reputation as a "tough" man in relations with the Russians. Toon warns: "You cannot hold talks with the Soviet Union from a position of superiority. You can only hold talks with it from a position of equality."

The approach criticized by Toon is called the "traditional view of national security" in the State Department report on the state of Soviet-American relations prepared in October for one of the Congressional committees. The report's author--Marshall Shulman, State Department adviser for Soviet affairs--writes: "The traditional tendency to strive for security through superiority cannot give either side practical benefits and can only lead to uncontrolled nuclear rivalry."

And yet precisely this "traditional tendency" lies at the basis of the current military fever in the West--in violation of the so recent Vienna accord not to seek military superiority, as this leads to dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of arms and not contributing to the security of either side.

MOSCOW PAPER ON EUROPEAN VIEWS OF EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD091109 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 2 November 1979 publishes on pages 18 through 22 under the general heading "Continent of Peace or Nuclear Testing Ground?" a feature consisting of reports from NOVOYE VREMYA's correspondents--Yu. Gludkov in New York, K. Karagezyan in Bonn, V. Pavlov in London--and IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Paklin in Rome describing international public reaction to Brezhnev's Berlin disarmament proposals and plans to deploy new NATO missiles in Europe.

Yu. Gludkov's 1,000-word report traces the background to U.S. plans for arms upgrading, noting that efforts to implement these plans "are being undertaken at the height of the Senate hearings on the SALT II treaty," and stating that those who favor the deployment of the new missiles in Europe cannot count on limiting a hypothetical nuclear conflict, since the "flames of a nuclear missile conflict know no borders or bounds."

K. Karagezyan's 2,000-word report entitled "Fantasies and Reality" describes the "broad positive response" in the FRG to Brezhnev's disarmament proposals, noting that "the FRG Government has frequently made it understood that it will agree to the deployment of new U.S. missiles on its territory only if the bloc's other European members do the same." The report also briefly mentions reaction to the proposals in Denmark (more concerned recently with its parliamentary elections), the Netherlands and Belgium.

The 900-word V. Pavlov report under the heading "'Condemning Madness'" discusses the British Government's attitude to the disarmament proposals and Prime Minister Thatcher's comments on the Soviet threat in her Churchill memorial lecture in Luxembourg, which "shocked even many British bourgeois press organs."

The 800-word report by N. Paklin under the heading "NATO's Southern Flank" describes Italian opposition to plans to deploy a further 80-100 Euromissiles in Italy.

COMMENTATOR ON GENSCHER'S ADVOCACY OF EUROMISSILES

LD092359 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] In Western Europe a debate is in progress on the plans for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of some NATO countries and the new Soviet initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race. Our observer, Nikolay Gratsianov, comments on this debate:

The discussion has become particularly fierce in the FRG, which is logical since it is to play the main role in carrying the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe. After obtaining the consent of the FRG for the expansion of the qualitatively new nuclear weapons, aimed against the Soviet Union, Washington believes that persuading other West Europeans to accept this will be easier.

(?Bonn, among) the advocates of the U.S. plans is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who a few days ago expressed his support for the decision to increase the medium-range missiles at NATO's meeting in December. Such a step is necessary for restoring the balance of forces on the continent. But what kind of restoration of balance can we speak of when there has not been anything like balance recently? This has also been admitted by authoritative Western politicians and experts. For instance U.S. Secretary of State Vance announced recently that the balance is an obvious matter. What is the issue then? As far as we know, the secretary of state is not interested in balance, but above all in guaranteeing NATO's military superiority on the continent to the detriment of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

In order to cover up such schemes Genscher speaks of the West's interest in talks, but after the decision on the deployment of the Euromissiles is taken. As senseless as it seems, Genscher is trying to depict the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce its own medium-range nuclear devices on its Western territory, if similar new weapons are not deployed in Western Europe, as a continuation of the armaments spiral.

Genscher and those thinking like him in the other West European countries are sure to understand that the attempts to undermine the military balance in Europe will bring about defensive counter-measures. Despite this they demand the taking of the dangerous decision and giving it priority over talks.

The Soviet Union holds the view that only talks, which could be started immediately, are the only means through which the missile problem can be dealt with. This was stressed in his reply to the newspaper PRAVDA by Leonid Brezhnev. In order to safeguard positive results no hurried decisions must be taken which could further complicate the situation, writes our observer, Nikolay Gratsianov.

UK GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO CONTINUE STEPPING UP ARMS RACE

LD100016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, 9 November, TASS--The Conservative government is not intending to refrain from the policy of stepping up the arms race.

Speaking in the House of Commons, M. Thatcher, UK prime minister, stated that the NATO countries would have to "strengthen and modernize their tactical nuclear weapons." For its part, she said, Britain is ready to adopt the relevant measures. The press notes in this connection that primarily it is a question here of the plans, which have in effect been approved by official London, about the deployment of the cruise missile on British territory as well as the purchase of the Trident 1 missiles in the United States with which British atomic submarines will be armed.

M. Thatcher tried to justify the Conservatives' military policy, which is causing much serious alarm among broad circles of the British public, through hackneyed reference to the mythical "threat from the East."

Similar assertions were resorted to by Lord Carrington, UK secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who, in an interview with the BBC, presented the matter as if Western Europe was under some kind of "threat from the East." Speaking on the one hand of the necessity for limiting armaments, at the same time he reaffirmed the opinion of official London regarding the fact that talks on disarmement must be conducted from a position of strength. I consider it extremely important, Lord Carrington noted, for NATO countries to adopt a decision on the modernization of their armaments this year.

The Conservative government's stake on the escalation of the arms race is confirmed by reports in the press on the fact that Great Britain has carried out routine tests of the Polaris A-3 nuclear missile in the United States.

NEWS ANALYST SCORES UK CONSERVATIVES' VIEW ON DISARMAMENT

LD102128 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[TASS news analyst Konstantin Ivanov--"Conservatives Dream of the 'Position of Strength'"]

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--The British Conservative Government virtually admitted that it is not interested in easing international tensions and in reaching accord on lowering the level of military opposition between the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. It showed that under the cover of talk of disarmament it seeks to spiral up the arms race.

This is exactly the conclusion which one arrives at, analyzing the pronouncements made by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in answers to questions posed by members of the House of Commons as well as pronouncements by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in a BBC interview.

The essence of the political line of the British Conservatives is expressed in Mrs. Thatcher's key phrase that if Britain wants conduct talks on disarmament, it should do that from the position of strength, and not from the position of weakness.

While the prime minister dreams of restoring the "position of strength" which is hopelessly lost by the West, the foreign secretary is busy intimidating his fellow countrymen with the present--if what he says is true--position of weakness, at the same time explaining what the notorious "position of strength" is needed for.

Advocating the armament of NATO with new U.S. missiles in addition to the present forward-based nuclear means, capable of reaching the territory of the USSR, Lord Carrington states that if Britain does not take such a decision, it will find itself in a position in which it can be blackmailed.

Speaking in last century's categories, the British lord naively believes that the world has not changed at all, and that nowadays, like before, it is enough to produce more arms and the leading role of the West is ensured.

In actual fact, as was emphasized already more than once, an approximate parity of the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact has taken shape. The USSR does not blackmail the West, and on the contrary, by following the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, constantly makes one proposal after another on mutual reduction of armaments with the strict observance of the principle of equal security of the sides, as well as on an expansion of confidence-building measures which can improve the psychological climate in the European Continent, excluding any possibility of an unexpected hostile actions of some states against other ones.

Counting on blackmail with regard to the Soviet Union, the present London leaders deliberately undermine chances for the conduct of talks with the USSR. For however strong Britain has been in the past, and however strong America is now, they have not managed previously and will not manage henceforth to talk with the Soviet Union in the language of diktat.

Either talks will be conducted on the basis of equality and respect for the interests of security of all the states, big and small, or they are useless altogether.

In the opinion of the USSR, time has come to help forward the relaxation of tension and to solve the entire complex of military detente and arms limitation in the European Continent, and not take hasty actions which could complicate the situation and hamper the achievement of positive results.

The international situation now is such that it requires real steps to restrain the arms race and to strengthen trust between peoples and between states, and not common-places about peace and disarmament.

The British Conservatives adhere to a different point of view. According to Mrs. Thatcher, the best policy to insure Britain against a third world war is to take care of its own armed forces.

For us it remains only to take note of this viewpoint of London.

U.S. VETERANS' DAY REMINDER OF NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD120053 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today is Veterans' Day in the United States. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov:

Veterans' Day reminds the Americans of wars in which their country fought. In keeping with tradition Americans pay tribute at Washington's Arlington Cemetery to those who lost their lives in wars. Today all Americans are expressing the hope that their families will never be separated by war and they won't ever learn that one of their family has been killed in action or is listed as missing. Now, how realistic is that hope?

The United States is not engaged in a war now but Americans cannot feel certain that it will continue to be so and that they won't be one day sent to face death on the battlefield. Americans feel that way not because someone is threatening to attack the United States. They are apprehensive because the country continues to place emphasis not on talks and sound compromise but on military might.

It seems that now there is every reason to believe that by putting an end to the arms race and starting disarmament it will be possible to consolidate peace throughout the world. The Soviet Union and the United States signed the strategic arms limitation treaty. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just approved the treaty and submitted it to debates by the full Senate. The United States has not yet responded to many other Soviet peace initiatives, among them the Soviet proposal for immediately holding talks on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. In other words, the United States has a number of possibilities to adopt genuine guarantees to ward off a new war. The question is are those possibilities being explored and made use of.

Opponents of the SALT II treaty continue to campaign in Washington against the ratification of the treaty. The administration and the Congress are whipping up military preparations. Military spending has swollen to a staggering total of $141 billion.

New mass annihilation arms, such as the MX missiles, underwater nuclear arms system Trident, cruise missiles and the Pershing-II missiles have been developed. Cruise missiles and the Pershing-II missiles are designed to be deployed in West Europe. The so-called unilateral corps for rapid deployment in what is termed as crisis spots around the world is being stepped up. Needless to say the real aim of the corps is to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The United States Navy is engaged in military demonstrations off the shores of Cuba and South Korea and in the Indian Ocean. The actions of the United States run counter to the declarations of American policy makers about their commitment to the consolidation of peace. A might is right policy aimed at achieving nuclear superiority is a source of grave danger to the nations. Two days ago the United States Air Force divisions stationed in Michigan and Oregon were put on alert and fighter-bombers were ordered to take off. It transpired later that the alert was called by a faulty computer but the administration was informed about the incident only after the 6-minute operation involving combat aircraft was over. This operation, unauthorized by the government, should remind Americans of a great danger inherent in a policy aimed at boosting the arms race. Enormous stocks of nuclear arms have already been massed. To continue to mass nuclear arms would mean to increase the danger of a catastrophe. When newsmen asked Albert Einstein what types of arms would be in use in World War III the great scientist replied that he could not say anything about a third world war but he was sure that in a fourth world war it would be the bow and arrows. Indeed, the future of mankind and of our civilization is at stake. There is only one way to prevent a war--to start disarmament. Only the pursuance of such a realistic policy can bring about the fulfillment of the hopes for peace and security which Americans are expressing on Veterans' Day.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS NATO NUCLEAR WEAPON ARITHMETIC

LD102340 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Viktor Shelnov commentary: "NATO Arithmetic"]

[Text] The BBC and Deutsche Welle have dedicated a series of commentaries to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals designed to attenuate military confrontation in Europe; especially in the Soviet leader's proposals to reduce the military potential in the western regions of the USSR in exchange for the noninstallation of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries. Some Western commentators often present Soviet initiatives as an attempt to maintain and intensify its military superiority, especially its nuclear superiority, in the European continent. In order to discredit this dubious concept they deliberately twist the facts. For instance, a Deutsche Welle commentator says pathetically that the 572 U.S. missiles are pitted against thousands of Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe. BBC commentator Anatoliy Goldberg declares without hesitation that the USSR is willing to reduce what the Western countries do not have. Apart from the fantasies on the invented thousands of Soviet missiles, some commentators suffer from a loss of memory in assessing NATO arsenals. It is true that until now NATO has not installed in Western Europe the U.S. Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles, but why forget the fact that at the disposal of the United States, Britain and of France there are already 1,500 medium-range nuclear weapons. Moreover, the United States has placed at the disposal of the NATO command in Europe five submarines equipped with Poseidon missiles with a total of 600-800 nuclear warheads. And can the almost 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads, which can easily be used against the socialist countries, be forgotten? According to official Western data the quantity of the tactical nuclear arms which the United States has in Europe is almost double that of the USSR. This potential is counterbalanced by some characteristics of Soviet nuclear means installed on the continent which surpass those of the West. However, on the whole an approximately equal balance is registered. This conclusion is not at all an invention of Soviet propaganda as maintained by some mass information media organs in the West. This conclusion has been drawn also by NATO Secretary General Luns, FRG Defense Minister Apel and by many other Western political and military leaders. The NATO propaganda arithmetic does not tally with the objective arithmetic. And it is not by chance that its objective is not an equitable evaluation of military potential but a denigration of Soviet peace initiatives which, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed in Pravda, have been understood as equitable by all those who have peace and security in the European Continent close to heart.

ARMY PAPER HAILS COMMONALITY OF SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

LD091135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Great Community"]

[Text] The Soviet people are ceremoniously and joyfully preparing to celebrate the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The peoples of fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind will join them in commemorating this major festival. Proceeding along the path opened up by October, the fraternal socialist countries' working people have accomplished achievements of world-wide historic significance. Their great achievements demonstrate to the entire world the mighty force of our common communist ideals.

The Soviet people, united with the peoples of other socialist community states by a single world outlook and common fundamental interests and goals, have greeted with great satisfaction our Leninist party Central Committee's October slogan:

"Fraternal Greetings to the Peoples of the Socialist Countries! May the World Socialist System--The Decisive Force in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle and the Bastion of Peace, Democracy and Social Progress--Develop and Strengthen!

"Long Live the Unity and Cohesion of the Fraternal Parties and Peoples of the Socialist Community Countries!"

The entire course of historical development confirms the 25th CPSU Congress conclusion on the increasing commonality in the socialist community states' politics, economics and spiritual life. Their unity, cohesion, all-round cooperation and comradely mutual assistance comprise the great strength of world socialism and the guarantee of its new triumphs. Studying and assimilating each other's experience, the socialist community countries in recent years have taken major new steps in state building and in developing socialist democracy. Those countries manifest in deeds their profound concern for working people's prosperity and for insuring that every member of society can look to the future with confidence.

CEMA's role in the sphere of economic links among the fraternal states is growing increasingly. This organization of broad and equitable economic cooperation has now been in operation more than 30 years. It has become an important instrument for resolving their national and internationalist tasks in the economic sphere. Their common course of socialist economic integration has been elaborated and tested in practice. The consolidation of mutual links and the growth of the socialist states' combined economic might are leading to a burgeoning of each people's economy and culture and to a strengthening of their sovereignty.

The advantages of socialism appear particularly impressive against the background of the further intensification of the crisis of present-day capitalism. Recent events confirm that capitalism has entered a long period of acute deepening of the contradictions inherent in it by its very nature. The trade and industrial, currency and financial, energy, ecological and other crises are becoming increasingly interwoven. Inflation and unemployment are still rife in the capitalist world.

Socialism's historical supremacy and indisputable successes increase the attractiveness of our ideas. The prestige of the socialist states and their coordinated policy in the international arena are steadily growing. Their collectively devised line toward curbing the arms race unleashed by the imperialist powers and their orientation toward the relaxation of international tension, toward supplementing political detente with military detente and toward supporting people's rights to free, independent development remain invariable and consistent.

The socialist community's fraternal countries heartily support the new Soviet peace initiative set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech. It reveals an opportunity to avert a new upsurge in the arms race and to prevent the transformation of West Europe into a launch-pad for U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries and will make it possible to embark on the path of real disarmament and to preserve and multiply the fruits of detente.

The Warsaw Pact is a reliable instrument of the fraternal countries' common security and their joint struggle for lasting peace. The Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee is an important center for coordinating their foreign policy activity. The Warsaw Pact's military organization--the reliable guard of the peoples' security-- is in a high state of combat readiness.

The socialist countries owe all their successes to the Marxist-Leninist parties' correct leadership, their devotion to communist ideals and their tireless political, organizational and ideological-educational activity. Loyal to the behests of the great Lenin, the socialist states' communist parties and peoples are tirelessly strengthening unity and cohesion. "The entire experience of the world socialist system's existence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "convinces us that unity among us serves well each socialist country's national interests and decisively helps to strengthen socialism's international positions."

This year many fraternal socialist countries have celebrated glorious anniversaries of liberation from fascism and the establishment of a people's democratic system. The jubilee celebrations in the GDR were a momentous event in the life of the entire socialist family of peoples. They were held in an atmosphere of genuine internationalism. The participation of a party and government delegation from the Soviet Union led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also of delegations from other socialist states imparted major international significance to those celebrations. They were an impressive display of friendship, unity and cohesion among our fraternal parties and peoples.

The inseparable links joining the socialist community countries together into a single fraternal family are based on the great ideas of peoples' internationalist fraternity. When our country's working people celebrate the 62d anniversary of Great October on 7 November the following slogan of the CPSU Central Committee will resound throughout the world:

"Long Live Proletarian Internationalism--Proven and Mighty Weapon of the International Working Class!"

Internationalist ideas have also always been a guiding star for Soviet Armed Forces personnel too. With their brothers-in-arms--the army personnel of other Warsaw Pact states--they are reliably standing guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the socialist community countries' peoples. Their unremitting vigilance and constant combat readiness are an important factor of international peace and security.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON AID TO KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

LD111836 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 11, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK reported that as a result of talks held in New York between Keo Prasat, the leader of a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, now staying in the USA, and I. Turkmen, special representative of the U.N. Secretary General, it was agreed that all humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people will be given through the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea whose special agencies will distribute this aid.

Denunciation of UN Debate

LD122354 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 12, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly started discussing the so-called question of the "situation in Kampuchea." This obvious attempt to interfere in internal affairs of a sovereign state was formally made on the initiative of ASEAN countries, but it is no secret to anyone in the circles of the international community that the United States and China are behind ASEAN countries.

As it became known here, before the opening of the session, the United States representation at the United Nations convened twice the delegates of ASEAN countries to give to them instructions on this question. Contrary to noisy declarations of adherence to the defence of "human rights", the United States in collusion with China gave and continues giving political support to the hangmen of the Kampuchean people, the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that exterminated three million Kampucheans. It is due to the efforts of the United States and China that the clique which does not represent anyone but its Beijing masters continues holding a place in the United Nations. The initiative of discussing "the situation in Kampuchea" cannot be assessed in any other way than as another attempt to stir up the hostile campaign against the Kampuchean people and its sole lawful representative--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

BREZHNEV GREETS LISBON ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD091025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of the message from Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Lisbon Arab solidarity conference.]

[Text] To the world congress of solidarity with Arab peoples:

I greet the participants in the World Congress of Solidarity with Arab Peoples.

Holding of the congress is a fresh testimony that the broad circles of the world public ever more resolutely come out in support of the Arab peoples' struggle for elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, for consolidation of national independence and social progress, against the neo-colonialist policy of imperialism.

The Soviet Union consistently and steadily comes out for universal peace and security of the peoples, for consolidation of the process of relaxation of international tension, for removing nuclear danger and for disarmament. Elimination of the dangerous seat of war in the Middle East would be an important contribution to the recovery of the political climate in the world.

We associate ourselves with the struggle of the Arab peoples for a fair and durable peace in the Middle East. It can be attained only on the basis of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in that area with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

The necessary conditions for such a settlement are: full withdrawal of Israel's troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their rights to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own and the ensuring of the right of all states of the region to independent existence and security.

The World Congress of Solidarity with Arab Peoples is bound to play an important role in the struggle for furthering these aims.

I wish your congress successful, fruitful work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Adoption of Declaration

LD062302 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, November 6, TASS--The delegates of the World Congress of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples adopted the chief policy statement--the Lisbon declaration, the programme of action and other documents.

The congress participants, the declaration says, resolutely condemn the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Participants of the Lisbon forum stressed the justice of the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against Israeli occupation and against the so-called administrative autonomy which denies the right of the Palestinians to sovereignty and independence. The congress delegates, the declaration notes, demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and above all, the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The delegates to the Lisbon forum expressed their full support for the U.N. General Assembly resolution which describes Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination, and called on the governments of all the countries of the world to increase their support for the PLO.

The congress participants, the declaration says, declare their solidarity with the struggle of the progressive, national and patriotic forces of Lebanon for unity, territorial integrity, independence and democratic development of their country. Condemning the barbarous actions of Israel in south Lebanon, the participants demanded an immediate compliance with the U.N. Security Council resolution and of the decisions of other international (?organisations) [word indistinct] on Lebanon.

The participants in the Lisbon forum, the declaration stresses, support the struggle of the national movements of the Arabian Peninsula and of the Persian Gulf against military pacts and bases.

The congress has condemned the obstructionist policy of the United States and the latter's use of the right of veto in the United Nations with regard to, among others, to the resolution recognizing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The congress participants noted the major (?role) of the socialist countries, especially of the Soviet Union, of the non-aligned nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of all friendly nations and all forces of liberation, democracy and peace, in supporting the just struggle of the Arab people.

SOVIET DELEGATE COMMENTS ON CYPRUS SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD112356 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 11, TASS--"The people of Cyprus continue their courageous struggle against foreign interference into affairs of the republic. In this struggle they are firmly and resolutely supported by the progressive and democratic public of the world. Support for the struggle waged by the Cyprus people became particularly vividly manifest in the days of the work of the International Conference of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Cyprus People, which was held in Nicosia early in November", a TASS correspondent has been told by head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, vice-president of the International Association of the Democratic Lawyers Igor Karpets, who has returned from Cyprus.

Taking part in the conference were delegations from 50 countries of the world and 35 international organisations, prominent politicians and public leaders.

Meeting in Cyprus, representatives of the world public, parliamentarians, trade union and religious leaders, Karpets said were unanimous in the desire to comprehensively the restoration of sovereignty, genuine independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. [sentence as received]

The Soviet Union, stressed Igor Karpets, advocates, as before, a just settlement of the Cyprus problem in the interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The participants in the conference express solidarity with the struggle of the Cyprus people against British military bases stationed on Cyprus land. These bases are a constant source of threat to the peoples of Cyprus and neighbouring countries. The situation in Cyprus and around it, Karpets said, is complicated by the fact that the British bases are increasingly transformed into NATO bases.

The participants in the conference, said Igor Karpets, highly appreciated Leonid Brezhnev's proposals made in the GDR as a concrete manifestation of good will aimed at limitation and ending the arms race, consolidation of the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. They emphasised that the USSR's peace initiative meets the fundamental interests of peoples.

The international conference in Nicosia, said Igor Karpets, will undoubtedly promote the support for the Cyprus people's just struggle for freedom and independence of thier country.

FALSE NUCLEAR ALARM IN U.S. REPORTED

LD101234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington--A new dangerous incident has occurred in the U.S. Department of Defense [v voyennom vedomstve] during the testing of a computer at the headquarters of the joint American-Canadian Air Defenses of North America, NORAD, in the state of Colorado. Some command centers in the United States and Canada received the alarm signal, which was taken to be the start of a Soviet nuclear missile attack.

From bases in Oregon, Michigan, British Columbia, 10 American and Canadian interceptor fighters took off, with the aim of searching for the Soviet bombers which had intruded. It was only after 6 minutes that the NORAD command realized that an error had occurred. Later the Pentagon stated that the alarm had been caused by a fault in the computer. This is not the first instance of false alarms in the United States.

Shragin Commentary

LD130009 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The defense departments in the United States and Canada are looking into the dangerous incident that occurred with a computer at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command. Here is what Radio Moscow's news analyst Viktor Shragin writes:

An investigation can, of course, be held, but even so it is clear to everyone what a serious threat to world peace is linked with the war psychosis being whipped up by the Pentagon. It is equally clear that the reckless games simulating a nuclear attack on the United States can have dangerous consequences. Judge for yourself. The spokesman of the American Defense Department was compelled to admit that at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command a tape simulating a nuclear attack on the United States was fed into a computer. But there seemed to be some mechanical trouble and as a result the control radar in Colorado gave a signal of an alleged enemy attack. There was an alert, a false one. Nevertheless, 10 fighter-bombers took off from 3 airbases in the United States and Canada.

There is no need to say what tragic consequences all this could have had. The routes of American military planes carrying nuclear weapons cross scores of countries and at least 20 cases are known when during patrol flights American bombers either met with accidents or lost nuclear bombs. As the New York TIMES says: In the past few years there were several false alerts due to faulty computers at the North American Air Defense System. Once the reason for a false alert was the appearance of a flock of wild geese on the radar screen. Another time it was the reflection of moonlight on the clouds. But who can say for sure that it won't happen again?

A Labor Party member of Parliament in Britain, Robert Cryer, said that the incident showed clearly that if countries do not begin reducing nuclear weapons sooner or later they will be used and then there will be no winners because everybody will be turned into radioactive ash. When whipping up the arms race the United States is pushing the world exactly in that direction. Expecially dangerous are the plans of the Pentagon to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This means that if the United States tries to use the Pershing-II or cruise missiles the people of West Europe would be placed under a nuclear (?blow) and the desire for such an adventure seems to grow.

The Italian newspaper PAESE SERA says that what could have happened due to a fault in the United States is further warning. And it is a very timely one, since on the agenda today is the question of deploying new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The world public has become very much concerned over the dangerous incident in the United States. It was able to see once again what a threat to the entire world are the nuclear arsenals of war.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES BALANCE OF U.S.-SOVIET NAVAL FORCES

LD100234 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Kazimir Skalbo commentary]

[Text] In the United States and other NATO countries, the myth about a Soviet military threat is being spread. They imagine that this so-called threat exists on land, at sea and in the air. Who is threatening whom on the high seas? Listen to what Vice Admiral Kazimir Skalbo, military observer of Moscow Radio, writes on the subject:

The U.S. press started writing about the so-called growing aggressiveness of the Soviets at sea back in the times of the cold war, although the Soviet Navy existed and was developed only as a coastal force. Ever since then, when Washington needed to justify an escalation of the arms race at sea, or to get new allocations for the navy, or to cover up the U.S. Navy's intervention in some part of the world, it has always had recourse to allegations about a Soviet naval threat.

The process of upgrading the U.S. Navy continues without pause. As a result, the Atlantic Fleet--the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the 7th Fleet in the Pacific and Indian oceans--has been transformed into powerful offensive formations. The obviously more than defensive orientation of the development of the U.S. Navy has repeatedly been expressed in threatening statements addressed to the Soviet Union about the readiness of the United States to deal annihilating and preventive blows. When the Soviet Union was forced--as a reply measure--to insure the safety of its borders and the borders of its allies, it evoked everyone's displeasure.

Safety measures on the high seas, in particular, proved the most displeasing. The Soviet Navy, deployed in the world's oceans, is not only a means of defending its homeland, but at the same time a factor of restraint with regard to the aggressive strivings of the United States and other countries of the North Atlantic pact. This kind of situation is evidently not to the liking of the West, and therefore it is using its propaganda machinery to broadcast claims of a threat from the Soviet Navy, although it is well-known that Soviet vessels have not created and are not creating any obstacles on sea lanes, and do not permit any violation of free navigation of vessels of other countries on the world ocean. Soviet naval vessels--as opposed to the U.S. Navy--have not interfered in the internal affairs of maritime countries, have not staged any so-called shows of strength on foreign shores, and have not created so-called critical situations.

Incidentally, the Soviet Union proposed long ago to the United States to reach an agreement about a withdrawal of Soviet and American vessels and submarines carrying nuclear weapons from the area of the Mediterranean. However, there was no response to this proposal.

It has also been officially stated that the Soviet Union has no military bases in the Indian Ocean and does not wish to build any. Its preparedness to cooperate in transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has also been publicized.

On the basis of an initiative by the Soviet Union, Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean were begun. However, the United States, stepping up its military presence in this area, unilaterally broke of the talks and rejected repeated Soviet proposals to resume them.

The myth about a Soviet threat is now being extensively used by the opponents of SALT II. They take out of context its provisions concerning intercontinental land-based ballistic missiles and describe as a near catastrophe for the United States the fact that the Soviet Union reserves the possibility of having launching facilities for this kind of missile with multiple independently targetable warheads. At the same time, they keep quiet about the fact that each of the 41 U.S. atomic submarines is armed with 16 ballistic missiles and that each missile can carry up to 14 nuclear independently targetable warheads. They keep quiet about the fact that the Pentagon is currently carrying out a 5-year program of a series of fundamentally new atomic submarines with much more powerful ballistic missiles, the Trident-II, which are being developed. They are also keeping quiet about the third component of the offensive forces--the strategic B-52 bombers. The United States has almost 500 of them. Each such strategic bomber (?can carry) 20 nuclear charges at any one time. They also conveniently forget about aircraft carrying nuclear weapons that are based on aircraft carriers.

It is characteristic that official U.S. circles assess the balance of naval forces as being in favor of the Unites States. Thus, Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, in an interview to the periodical NATO's FIFTEEN NATIONS of the North Atlantic pact in March 1979 maintained that the United States continues to have at its disposal the mightiest navy in the world and that the joint forces of the North Atlantic pact are by far superior to the Soviet Union and its allies with regard to naval strength.

How can this be reconciled with the ballyhoo about the threat from the Soviet Navy ?

Answering the questions of the West German weekly VORWAERTS, Leonid Brezhnev, the head of the Soviet state, said: Let us recall, first of all, as simple fact: The Soviet Union has a maritime border more than 40,000 km long. Given the fact that the countries of the North Atlantic pact have powerful seaborne forces at their disposal, we are forced to think about appropriate defense measures in this sphere. We have built an ocean-going fleet that is capable of fulfilling the task of securing our defense. This navy, as to its might, does not exceed the navies of the Western countries, and from the viewpoint of structure it is clearly of a defensive nature.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' OVER KAMPUCHEA AID

LD091357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "For Effective Aid."]

[Text] New York--At the conference on rendering aid to Kampuchea held in New York under UN auspices many countries expressed serious concern at the grave situation which has taken shape in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was noted here that the devastation and damage caused by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot clique to literally every sector of the national economy are too great for the Kampucheans to repair rapidly. The country is experiencing serious food difficulties.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are already rendering all-round aid to Kampuchea. O.A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet representative to the United Nations, described Soviet aid.

But the conference also attests to something else--the intention of some countries to continue playing on the difficult situation in Kampuchea. While saying a great deal about their humane intentions, some delegates essentially engaged in politicking and presented the policy of People's Kampuchea and the Vietnamese Government in a false light.

For several weeks now a number of U.S. politicians, with extensive support from the administration and the aid of the mass information media, have been conducting an extensive anti-Kampuchean and anti-Vietnamese campaign. Its aim is to slander the policy of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and of Vietnam and at the same time to attempt to present the United States in the role of some sort of "benefactor" engaged only in caring for the welfare of other peoples.

At the start of this campaign attention was focused on the difficult position of the refugees who turned up in Thailand together with the Pol Pot gangs which retreated there. U.S. correspondents described their tribulations, in detail forgetting to mention how these people found their way there, whether it was of their own free will or as hostages. Mention was made in passing of the grave food situation in Kampuchea and the fact that large areas have remained unsown as a result of military operations. But again there was no indication of why this happened or who is to blame for the monstrous destruction in Kampuchea.

"The roots of the country's present grave food situation," a New York newspaper noted, "must be sought in the policy of genocide pursued by Pol Pot's regime which came to power at least partially as a result of the U.S. bombings and U.S. invasion of Kampuchea."

At the second stage of their propaganda campaign U.S. politicians began to speak of the need to render urgent aid to Kampuchea. Conditions for granting this aid were made. Washington demanded that food be delivered to Kampuchea from Thailand along two roads in the region of which vestiges of Pol Pot gangs are still operating. "The western project for creating a 'road bridge' for shipping freight from Thailand to Kampuchea," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, "does not provide for the participation in the shipments of representatives of Heng Samrin's government in Phnom Penh and this plan can be viewed as an attempt to deny the government's existence and cause it military damage." Washington categorically rejected the Kampuchean representatives' proposals on the procedure for delivering freight.

The noisy talk about "aid" also has another side, which the U.S. politicians carefully bypass in their statements. While food supplies to Kampuchea are so far being delivered only verbally, other "aid" in the form of various types of modern weapons are being rapidly delivered to its borders. To all appearances the United States again intends to establish its "military presence" in Thailand in order to threaten Vietnam from that country.

Even here today there are those who could not refrain from anti-Soviet sallies. This time they were made by J. Reston in the New York TIMES. This journalist has resorted to absurd allegations that "the Soviet Union is doing nothing to help the people of Kampuchea." Politics and propaganda are always linked. In this case we are dealing both with dishonest propaganda and dishonest politics.

SOVIET, PRC DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD121404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1359 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["Soviet-Chinese Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 November--A plenary session of the government delegations of the USSR and the PRC took place here today.

ARRESTS IN BEIJING CAUSE 'INDIGNATION' OF CROWD

LD122336 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In Beijing the police have arrested three young people who were distributing copies of the court sentence passed on Wei Jingsheng. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for his criticism of the authorities' undemocratic policies. The arrest of the three youths caused indignation among a large group of people who gathered at the so-called wall of democracy. According to news agencies, during the incident the police used force against foreign correspondents who witnessed the arrest.

PUBLISHERS ISSUE BOOK ON PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD121528 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["Beijing: Hegemonism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--"Beijing's Territorial Claims: Contemporaneity and History" is the title of a new book published by Moscow's Political Literature publishers. One of the articles in the book is entitled "Twenty Thousand Kilometres of Provocations." 20,000 kilometres is the length of China's borderline with its numerous neighbours. Hundreds of provocations, including armed ones, were staged by Beijing in the past two decades along this borderline. The matter is that China has totally unjustified territorial claims to some adjoining states, and wishes to "devour" whole territories of others, for example, the Mongolian People's Republic, turning them into Chinese provinces. In the last two decades Beijing which is pursuing hegemonistic policy claimed territories of its neighbours accounting for about fifty per cent of China's own area.

There are various methods which the Chinese leaders use to achieve implementation of their hegemonistic aspirations. The book says how Beijing, grossly falsifying history, is trying to "prove" that vast areas in Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia and other countries were allegedly "lost" by China. Several materials in the book recall that the Chinese leadership is resorting not only to political and economic pressure and the so-called "cartographic aggression," with regard to its neighbours, but also to the force of arms. This is evidenced, in particular, from such facts as China's armed invasion into the Burmese principality of (Vo), armed seizure in 1962 of 36,000 square kilometres of the Indian territory in the region of Ladakha, armed seizure of the Paracel Islands, Beijing's armed provocations on the Soviet-Chinese border, etc.

The armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam in February 1979 became an open manifestation of China's hegemonism. At present Beijing continues to make insolent threats against Vietnam.

Concrete facts in the book show about the gradual formation in Beijing of its present militarist, hegemonistic policy. They show how Beijing leaders, giving up the ideals of socialism, became more and more chauvinistic-minded, taking the course of Great-Han expansionism and hegemonism, the course which has ultimately become central to their foreign policy. The book justly stresses that the present hegemonistic policy of the Beijing leaders harbours a real and serious threat not only to China's neighbours, but also to the cause of peace throughout the planet.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET GOOD WILL TOWARD CHINA

OW121421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Vasilyev commentary: "A Principled and Steadfast Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people have celebrated the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at a reception in the Kremlin on 7 November said: Our goal is clear and lofty. It is written on the bright red flag of the Soviet country of the Great October Revolution--peace and happiness for the working people. This is the inspiration in all our activities, at home and on the international stage. We are faithful to Lenin's behest. Shortly after the victory of the Soviet state, Lenin stated: (?We shall) live in peace with all countries and peoples and shall concentrate our forces on construction at home.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union and the CPSU played an important role in the development of the Chinese revolution movement before the founding of the People's Republic of China. The crushing of Hitlerite fascism in the West and the defeat of Japanese imperialism in the East by the Soviet Union contributed to the Chinese people's victory. The Soviet Army liberated Northeast China and made it a revolutionary military base that played a vital role in the success of the (?Chinese Revolution). After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, as it had done during the years of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation, provided massive aid and support to China.

At that time the Chinese Communist Party regarded friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as an important component part of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China. This was pointed out in a document of the Eighth CCP National Congress held in 1956. That document pointed out: The unity and friendship between China and the great Soviet Union and the socialist countries based on their common goals and mutual assistance is eternal and unshakable. The continued consolidation and strengthening of this unity and friendship is our highest internationalist aspiration and the basis of our foreign policy.

But, in the early 1960's, China's leaders embarked on the road of undermining Soviet-Chinese friendship and openly opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since then, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have made every possible effort to restore friendly, good-neighborly relations with China. Our country's starting point is: The fundamental and long-range interests of the Soviet people and the Chinese people are not contradictory, they are identical.

The Soviet Union has proved in words and deeds, both in the past and at present, that there is no problem in Soviet-Chinese relations that cannot be solved with a good-neighborly spirit.

In his speech at the meeting celebrating the 62d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: Our policy toward the People's Republic of China is a principled and steadfast policy. Our consistent stand has been and still is to improve Soviet-Chinese relations, restore good-neighborliness and friendship and promote relations of mutual benefit. But this must not be at the expense of the interests of a third country.

In the past 4 or 5 years, the Soviet Union has on many occasions made constructive proposals in its efforts to improve relations between the two countries. Now, the Soviet-Chinese talks are going on in Moscow. The outcome of the talks will depend on the extent to which the Chinese side will take a new attitude toward our bilateral relations.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly support the principled, steadfast policy being pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward China.

CHINESE MIDEAST POLICY CONDEMNED AS HEGEMONISTIC

LD110156 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: Beijing's Hegemony--A Threat to Peoples' Freedom and World Peace]

[Text] On the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly there is a Soviet proposal banning the pursuit of the policy of hegemony in international relations. Many countries, who take pride in the sovereignty and equality of peoples and who show an interest in the reduction of international tension and the work for the consolidation of world peace, have supported this Soviet proposal. A number of Arab countries have supported this initiative.

As is known, the essence of the Soviet attitude on this issue lies in preventing any state or group of states from imposing its hegemony in international affairs or imposing its will on other states and peoples, irrespective of circumstances and excuses. Beijing's Policy, however, is the best example of hegemonism. The establishment of Chinese world domination stands as the PRC's main strategic goal. Mao Zedong clearly said that the Chinese should subdue the whole world.

Beijing used to cite this hegemonist dogma at the time it attacked India in the early 1960's, occupied part of that country's territory and continues to hold on to it illegally up to now. China pursued this same principle when it attacked Vietnam. Beijing's hegemony becomes clearly evident in its territorial ambitions in Southeast Asia and the Far East. In their Middle East policy do the leaders of Beijing not cite the ambitions of hegemony also?

The French military expert, Claude (Arnaud) who has studied this matter, said that China intends to control all gates to the Red Sea and the oil routes in the Arab Gulf. Claude (Arnaud) confirmed that Beijing, in an attempt to achieve its hegemonist ambitions, is striving to maintain the hotbed of tension in the Middle East.

Its premise is that while the Middle East crisis continues and the number of the victims suffered by Arab countries rises, these countries will weaken, thus making it easy for China to impose its control over them and impose the policy of diktat as a superpower.

Chinese propaganda has for a long time tried to suggest that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible and that the only path open to the Arabs is a series of wars of attrition. More than once Beijing has adopted a provocative stance toward Middle East problems in order to aggravate the situation in that region. The Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal wrote that in 1967 China strongly opposed Egypt's signing of the ceasefire agreement. Mao and Zhou Enlai sent President 'Abd an-Nasir messages encouraging him to continue the war. Mao drew up a plan for military operations providing for the division of the Egyptian Army into separate groups to carry out fedayeen operations. 'Abd an-Nasir's reply was that conditions in Sinai did not suit such operations. Beijing, however, according to Haykal, insisted on the implementation of its unreasonable plan, whose implementation was impossible.

As is known, in the 1970's China substantially reduced and then completely stopped all aid to the Palestinian resistance movement because of the PLO's refusal to carry out the so-called Beijing advice. Instead, the PLO activated its relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. Also, Beijing did not like the PLO's increased activity at the international level in the interest of a political settlement of the Middle East problem--a matter which disagreed with the plans of the Chinese hegemonists who preferred to see an aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. Does not Beijing's attitude to the As-Sadat-Begin separate treaty indicate Beijing's continuation of the same policy? Everyone knows that Beijing supports this anti-Arab collusion and As-Sadat's capitulationist line, keeping in mind that China fully understands that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty hinders the efforts to reach a just settlement in the Middle East and makes the elimination of the hotbed of war in the Middle East even more complicated.

The Beirut paper AN-NIDA wrote justly that Beijing's support of As-Sadat's regime is an (?element) of the Chinese hegemonist line. Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said that Beijing's hysterical attempts to undermine detente and prevent disarmament and its efforts to sow distrust and enmity among states and its drive to provoke a third world war--all of this constitutes a serious danger to all peace-loving peoples. In these circumstances, the Soviet proposal at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to ban the policy of hegemonism in international relations acquires great importance. The policy of hegemonism contradicts peace and the development of friendly relations among states and the international community should strongly condemn it.

TRUD HITS 'ANTI-SOVIET' HUA STATEMENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD090909 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[V. Sisnev answer to reader's letter from "International Review": "Entente Cut According to Beijing's Pattern"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] What is Beijing's attitude to the new Soviet proposals made public during the GDR jubilee days in Berlin? [signed] A.I. Gorbachev, Tashkent.

The previous section of this review mentioned the interview by NATO Secretary General Luns [for NEWSWEEK magazine] which contained all the standard attacks on Soviet foreign policy. Then the Chinese semiofficial organ RENMIN RIBAO--not for the first time--considered it necessary to immediately reproduce in its pages these malicious and, to put it mildly, poorly argued answers by one of the chief "hawks" to an American bourgeois journalist. It was thereby demonstrated once again whose anti-Soviet fabrications the Chinese press echoes.

But an objective assessment can hardly be expected from the Chinese mass information media if that country's highest state leaders come out together with the most inveterate reactionaries as lead singers in the false choir which has sickened the whole world with endless variations on the "Soviet threat" theme. When touring Western Europe Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng literally did not make a single speech without one way or another "warning" the West Europeans about that "threat." His anti-Soviet statements varied in their degree of toughness--depending on how far his hosts were prepared to applaud him.

The Chinese leader found the most favorable milieu among the British Conservatives, whose forefathers played a particularly active part in the colonial plundering of China. Incidentally, the only remaining colony on the mainland of that country is the British Hong Kong. Nonetheless, as THE FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper reports, it was in London that Hua Guofeng, "abandoning the restraint he had displayed in France and the FRG, attacked the Soviet Union with the fiercest sallies of his entire visit to Western Europe."

However, he also found a well disposed listener in the FRG. So well disposed that Hua Guofeng expounded to him the quintessence of Beijing's political strategy. This refers to the not unknown Franz Josef Strauss, who has long since displayed his colors as a diehard anti-Sovietist. He received the Chinese guest in his capacity as prime minister of the Land of Bavaria, and afterwards declared: "Hua told me that if the (West--V.S.) Europeans, Chinese and Americans show joint concern for stability and detente and do not submit to foreign domination, peace will be insured." That is how Beijing sees the new "entente" directed against the Soviet Union. In London, where, as mentioned above, the Conservative Government's endeavors have created a particularly suitable climate for ideas of that kind, the Beijing leader tried to embark on putting his plans into practice. THE GUARDIAN newspaper notes: "Hua tried to involve Britain in a military alliance against the Soviet Union."

In this connection the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU noted that Beijing is becoming a center of world anticommunism. Not for nothing was Hua Guofeng greeted by a protest demonstration when he wanted to lay a wreath on Karl Marx' grave in London's Highgate Cemetery.

DPRK PAPER CALLS FOR 'INDEPENDENT PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION'

ID091820 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 9 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Pyongyang November 9 TASS--NODONG SINMUN, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, published an article which says that the present political crisis in South Korea demonstrated an aggravation of struggle between the forces of democracy and fascism, between the supporters of reunification and split. Broad sections of the South Korean public come out for the abrogation of the 'reformed Constitution' which has long served to justify repressions against democratic circles and the opposition to the dictatorial regime. The movement of popular masses for democracy and peaceful reunification of the motherland is mounting. The latest developments show that it is exactly this way which is natural and historically justified for South Korea.

The backstage intrigues, started after the killing of Pak Chong-hui, show that his fate has not served as a lesson for some figures of the regime, the newspaper goes on. The U.S. ruling circles, unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea, launched a frantic activity to find a successor to Pak. Relying on their puppets, they are trying to keep the fascist regime under a new signboard and to perpetuate the split of the Korean nation, and their control over South Korea.

In these conditions, NODONG SINMUM emphasises, we hold that time has come to cut short the external forces' attempts at using the split of Korea for their selfish interests. Time has come to combine efforts in the search for a rational way for an independent peaceful reunification of the motherland. The Korean people should no longer be a toy in other people's hands.

Reunification of the motherland must be carried out without an interference from the outside, on the basis of the principles determined in the joint statement of the North and the South dated July 4, 1972. The USA should immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea and should not hamper the efforts to overcome the country's split.

It is essential to establish versatile cooperation between the two parts of Korea in the economy, culture, education, and in other fields. To slacken military confrontation between the North and the South could become the first step to ease tension in the Korean Peninsula.

For the solution of all these matters, NODONG SINMUN states, it is essential to resume the North-South dialogue. For its part, the KDPR reaffirms that it always keeps the door open for negotiations.

S. KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: TO BE HELD BY 25 JANUARY 1980

ID101433 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 10 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tokyo, November 10, TASS--In Seoul, Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha, now acting as president after the killing of dictator Pak Chong-hui, announced that a new South Korean president will be elected before January 25, 1980. The elections will be held in conditions of martial law which prohibits any manifestation of political dissent.

Representatives of the ruling junta said that it will be possible to speak about a repeal of the existing Constitution, demanded by the opposition, only after electing a new head of state.

Today, the leading opposition figure Kim Yun-san released a statement calling for a repeal of the "Constitution" introduced during the rule of Pak Chong-hui and for holding direct popular election of the president. He accused the current Seoul authorities of ignoring the will of the people and the opposition in an attempt to seat a new dictator as president.

U.S., S. KOREA START MILITARY EXERCISES IN KOREAN PENINSULA

ID131346 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 13 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tokyo, November 13, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, air force, navy and ground units of the United States and South Korea today started joint manoeuvres in the south of the Korean Peninsula. For three days they will test combat cooperation "in repelling an attack from the North". Taking part in the manoeuvres are ships of the American Seventh Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, which were recently transferred to South Korean waters for demonstration of support for the Seoul regime. Local commentators link the joint exercises of American and South Korean troops with heightened instability in South Korea after the assassination of dictator Pak Chong-hui.

JAPANESE POLITICAL SCENE REVEALS RULING PARTY 'CRISIS'

ID121606 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 12 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tokyo, November 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy reports:

Japan's parliament is still idle, though it is only four days to go before expiration of its special session, convened on October 30. Contrary to tradition, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira has not yet made a speech on questions of the government's home and foreign policy. In the opinion of local commentators, at the current session the deputies will not learn about the programme of the new cabinet. Chairmen of permanent and special commissions of the House of Representatives have not yet been appointed. A number of bills which call for undelayed decision, remain frozen.

Such a situation testifies to a deep crisis in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party which on the verge of division as a result of aggravation of factional struggle for power after the failure at the general elections held on October 7. Having defeated his rivals, M. Ohira formed on November 8 a new cabinet of ministers which is described by many people here as "inefficient" and "stillborn".

The government marked the beginning of its activities by a press conference given by M. Ohira, who pointed to inevitability of new economic difficulties and a further rise in taxes and a press conference of the Minister of Justice T. Kuraishi who said without beating about the bush that he "desires full acquittal" of his friends--former Prime Minister K. Tanaka and other conservatives now under trial for bribery. These declarations gave rise to a wave of condemnation on the part of the opposition forces and the press. Added to parliament's inactivity and the cabinet of ministers' weakness is bitter struggle for power in the Liberal Democratic Party. Still outstanding is the question of appointments to key posts, including general going to [as received] strongly criticise the party's leadership at the next congress of the Liberal Democratic Party planned for January next year.

The newspaper of the Japanese communists AKAHATA, points out that "irresponsibility, disregard for parliament and the antipopular stand of the Liberal Democratic Party and the M. Ohira government will inevitably entail still more severe criticism on the part popular masses."

AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

ID091251 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 7 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 6 ID

[Text] TASS--A delegation from the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society headed by A. Jalili, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo, Afghan minister of agriculture and land reform and chairman of the League of Afghan Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries, has arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. On 5 November the delegation had meetings and talks in the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Presidium and at the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Afghanistan.

COMMENTS ON USSR-AFGHAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

ID130359 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 12 Nov 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the field of foreign economic relations, a protocol recently was signed in Moscow. This protocol, providing for cooperation between the two countries, was signed by Semen Skachkov, the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by Mohammad Sedia Alemyan the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's minister of planning and the secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee. The protocol provides for the professional technical training of Afghan experts.

According to this document the USSR will help the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in [words indistinct] buildings, and building of roads, in agricultural affairs and in the training of professional workers in the construction of five academic centers with an estimated capacity of 3,000 students. In addition, every year the USSR will receive 350 Afghan students for technical and professional training. Similarly, it has been agreed to send Soviet experts to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to conduct technical and professional training.

It is important to mention that the economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan is not only concerned with the building of a number of important economic projects but is also aimed at training technical and professional workers. Now more than ever professional workers are needed for the advancement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's economy in the field's of irrigation, road building, (?export of oil) and for other institutions. The USSR will also help train professional workers for the academic institutions that are going to be built in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the USSR's help.

As experience shows, the training of national experts leads to the substantial reduction of foreign experts, thus reducing the sum spent to employ them. The training of Afghan technical and professional experts in the field of economic and technical cooperation and the signing of the USSR-Democratic Republic of Afghanistan protocol will not just help the nation's development goals but are steps toward the extension of cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

HENG SAMRIN REAFFIRMS CLOSE TIES TO USSR

LD130058 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The head of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, in a statement for Soviet television has said that his country seeks peace and neighborly relations with the countries of Southeast Asia.

About the situation in Kampuchea, Heng Samrin said the People's Revolutionary Council is doing all in its power to clear up the terrible aftermath of the dictatorial regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. One of the main tasks, he said, is to put agriculture on its feet and insure a good harvest of rice because everything possible must be done to cope with the food shortage and avert a famine. The head of the council said the government is also giving much attention to reestablishing industrial facilities and directing the economy as a whole out of its disastrous condition. Much is likewise being done to revive the cultural life of society, develop the educational system and train skilled staff. There is also the very important work of getting rid of the armed Pol Pot gangs. Heng Samrin stressed that these gangs have the support of reactionary groups around the world.

On foreign policy, Heng Samrin said Kampuchea is eager to reinforce peace in Southeast Asia and develop friendly relations with its neighbors and with all other countries. He said the principles Kampuchea will continue to follow in its relations with other nations, regardless of political systems, are respect for each other's sovereignty, no interference in each other's internal affairs and the strengthening of cooperation.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, he said, is trying hard to build up worldwide peace and security. Heng Samrin said Kampuchea's relations with the Soviet Union are marked by close solidarity, friendship and cooperation and mean a great deal for the rebirth of Kampuchea. He said the relations are growing closer all the time and have a good future. We feel certain, said Heng Samrin, that the friendship of our two nations will become firmer with every year and acquire new forms and express itself in the most varied areas of cooperation. These relations and cooperation will always be important to Kampuchea as it advances along the road of democracy and social progress.

The head of the People's Revolutionary Council said the Soviet Union is giving Kampuchea disinterested and effective assistance in coping with the food problem and with the many other problems connected with the recovery of Kampuchea.

On behalf of the council Heng Samrin thanked the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet people most heartily for their invaluable aid and consistent and determined support. The Soviet Union's solidarity and support, he said, are helping the people of Kampuchea both to build a new society and to combat the interference of imperialist and reactionary groups of other countries.

The head of the People's Revolutionary Council said Kampuchea will do all in its power to promote friendship with the Soviet Union. No one, he said, can undermine the friendship and cooperation of our two countries.

KAMPUCHEA DEPRECATES WESTERN, BEIJING ATTITUDES ON AID

LD091648 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 9, TASS--All attempts of Western and Beijing propaganda to present the situation in Kampuchea as catastrophic pursue the aim of justifying interference into our country's internal affairs under the cover of "humane aid." This has been stated at a press conference, held here, by Chea Soth, Kampuchea's ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The demand that highways from Thailand to Kampuchea be made open for food imports actually serves the attempts to give assistance to the Pol Pot gangs which are engaged in subversive activities in areas bordering on Thailand, the ambassador emphasized. The possibilities of the Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports, and also of the Pochentong Airport in terms of receiving aid now largely exceed possibilities of highways. The Kompong Som port alone can now receive about 30,000 tons of cargo every month.

He expressed gratitude to the socialist countries and the international organisations for the assistance, food and essentials, being given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY DENIES PRC 'TOXIC CHEMICALS' CLAIM

LD121046 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 12, TASS--The Kampuchean News Agency SPK has published a denial in connection with Radio Beijing allegation that Vietnamese troops used in Kampuchea toxic chemicals which led to victims among Kampuchean population.

The SPK NEWS AGENCY fully turns down these fabrications. The lies of the Beijing authorities, the SPK stresses, are bound to camouflage the policy of collusion with other reactionary forces directed against the Kampuchean revolution and their attempt to reanimate the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocide regime which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people and denounced by the world public opinion.

LOBACHEV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

LD091503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU workers headed by N.F. Lobachev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, which acquainted itself with experience of party leadership of the economy, was in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 23 October through 1 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, had discussions in VCP Central Committee Departments, the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city party committees, the SRV Gosplan and a number of ministries and departments, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

VICE ADMIRAL YASAKOV DISCUSSES RECENT SRV VISIT

OW121127 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] As has been reported, under the command of Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Soviet Fleet in the Pacific, a detachment of the Soviet Navy recently made an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In an interview granted to a station reporter, Vice Admiral Yasakov said:

We regard the first official friendly visit to the SRV by a Soviet naval detachment as a manifestation of the increasingly strengthened friendship between the two countries. We were very pleased that this visit was made on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. We were happy to represent the Soviet Union, the homeland of the October Revolution, in the Vietnamese country during these grand anniversaries. During their visits to Haiphong and Hanoi, the Soviet sailors personally heard the workers and combatants of the glorious Armed Forces of Vietnam express their warm sentiments of friendship and fraternity toward them. Although our two countries are thousands of miles away from each other, the friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples is very profound because it is based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism and has been tested during many days of fierce trials.

The signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation is eloquent proof of the increasingly consolidated Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Loyal to the treaty, the Soviet Union has firmly supported the just stand of the Vietnamese people, who have dealt appropriate counterblows to the Beijing authorities who are nurturing ambitions of big-nation expansionism and brazenly exerting pressure on Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are not alone. Loyal to internationalism, the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are taking sides with the Vietnamese people. The armed forces of the socialist countries are joining hands in the protection of the gains of socialism.

We are convinced that the visit to the SRV by the Soviet naval detachment on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the meetings with the Vietnamese workers and combatants and the efforts made by the Soviet sailors to understand the activities and work of the fraternal people of Vietnam will help further consolidate the friendship between our two countries and the militant alliance between the armed forces as well as the navies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

VIETNAM REPORTS PRC ATTACKS ON BORDER REGIONS

LD101041 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 10, TASS--According to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY (VNA), the Chinese authorities have stepped up armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in border regions. In the past two weeks, Chinese soldiers perpetrated more than 10 artillery bombardements and incursions into the Vietnamese territory, attacking patrolling Vietnamese frontier guards and militiamen.

Thus, on November 6, the Chinese twice subjected the district city of Muongkhuong to heavy artillery fire repeating bombardment on the following day. On the night of November 8, the Chinese artillery fired more than 100 volleys at the regions adjoining Muongkhuong. Tens of residential houses were destroyed, several people were severely wounded. On the same day, Chinese war planes violated Vietnam's air space in that region. China's ruling circles, VNA reportes, should immediately stop armed provocations against Vietnam. They bear the responsibility for the consequences of their aggressive actions.

YUGOSLAVIA PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS TURKMENISTAN

LD091657 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Yugoslav Parliamentarians' Visit Completed"]

[Text] A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly and member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee, which is touring the Soviet Union, was in Turkmenistan 20 through 22 October. The delegation was accompanied by Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, and I.S. Gustov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The guests visited the Turkmenkover firm's Ashkhabad factory and the Turkmen SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The delegation of Yugoslav parliamentarians was received by B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He familiarized the guests with the structure and functions of the republic's highest organ of state power and government and with the activity of standing commissions and local organs of power. B. Yazkuliyev spoke of the republic's successes in economic and cultural building in the years of Soviet power and of the growth in the role of people's deputies in connection with the adoption of the new Constitution. Taking part in the talk were M.G. Schmidt, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I. Bekiyev, deputy of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception and stressed that their visit to Turkmenistan gave them a splendid opportunity to familiarize themselves with key questions of the social and economic development of the Central Asian republic. A great impression was made on us, D. Markovic said, by the exhibits at the Turkmen SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and by the documentary and topical movies on the construction of the V.I. Lenin Karakumskiy Canal and the creation of new industrial and agricultural centers in desert conditions.

The delegation visited the Karakumskiy Canal. The significance of this manmade river for the republic's economic development was described by A. Charyyev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chief of the Glavkarakumstroy. The Yugoslav emissaries were cordially received by workers on the leading Soviet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon. The guests familiarized themselves with the picture gallery, visited the kolkhoz's children's institutions and cultural institute and inspected the farm.

The Yugoslav parliamentarians laid flowers on the monument to V.I. Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state, and on the memorial to fighters in the revolution and the obelisk to Turkmenistan servicemen.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave a dinner in honor of the Yugoslav parliamentarians. The Yugoslav delegation left Ashkhabad on 22 October.

CYPRUS, USSR END TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD112325 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 11, TASS--Negotiations have ended here between trade delegations of the Soviet Union and Cyprus.

The history of the economic cooperation between the USSR and Cyprus dates back to the time of proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus. The Soviet Union's purchases of traditional commodities of Cyprus export and deliveries of Soviet machinery, equipment, machine-tools and other products promoted the consolidation of the young state and the development of its economy. Trade-and-economic cooperation between the two countries has lately been assuming a more stable character and is a good support for the Cyprus people's struggle for independence and territorial integrity on the motherland.

Signed in the course of the negotiations was a protocol on the development of trade for 1980. The document envisages a rise in purchases of Soviet machinery and equipment and also purchases of Cyprus export commodities--brandy alcohol, wine, raisins, footwear, knitted wear and other commodities. Representatives of trade organisations of the two countries also signed export-import contracts for reciprocal delivery of commodities to a total sum of more than one million rubles.

The USSR-Cyprus trade and economic cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, is a cause of profound satisfaction in the governmental and public circles of the country. All-round expansion of economic links with the USSR, the local press points out, meets the vital interests of the Cyprus state and its people.

GROMYKO TO VISIT FRG TOWARD END OF NOVEMBER

LD122112 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--It was officially announced here that Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, is to pay an official visit to the FRG towards the end of November at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

To Visit Spain

LD101431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On the forthcoming visit of the USSR minister of foreign affairs to Spain:

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will visit Spain on an official visit in the second half of November.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CHINA

LD112134 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Athens, November 11, TASS--The Prime Minister of Greece K. Karamanlis has left for Beijing for an official visit. During his stay in China, the Greek press says, the two countries are to sign agreements on economic and scientific and technical cooperation as well as in the fields of communications and sea shipping.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN SITUATION

Criticism of Senator Jackson

NC091521 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] It cannot be said that Senator Henry Jackson is not widely known; he has gained fame in social circles around the world. He is particularly well known for his attacks on the conduct of international detente and for his faithful service to American colonialism; that is, services to oil monopolies, large military and industrial businesses and Zionism. As you know, big oil businesses spent tens of thousands of dollars for Senator Henry Jackson's election campaigns. His service to military and industrial monopolies is so obvious that he is known as the senator from Boeing.

As far as his connections with Zionism are concerned, as set out by U.S. newspapers, from the time of his first ambitious steps he linked himself with Zionist circles and serves them wholeheartedly. As we know, those very circles were especially sympathetic to the proimperialist and antipeople regime of the shah in Iran.

Some 10 to 15 percent of oil consumed in the United States came from Iran. U.S. oil monopolies earned billions of dollars in profits by exploiting Iran's oil wealth. During the reign of the deposed shah, U.S. military figures used Iran as a support for aggression against peaceloving nations. By selling arms to the former shah, U.S. military and industrial monopolies profited $3-$6 billion annually from Iran.

The United States and Israel knew the deposed shah as a faithful ally in their struggle against other people's freedom movements, including those of the people of Iran and the Arab nations. Therefore it is not surprising that these circles have shown such intense spite and rancor toward the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, employing all their forces to save the monarchial regime and secure the continuation of their plundering activities there. They encouraged the shah in the bloody suppression of patriots. Facts show that these circles consistently attempt to recover their positions in Iran. As you observe, Senator Jackson helps them in this work every way he can.

Meanwhile, after the Iranian revolution, that same Senator Jackson urged the Pentagon to [words indistinct] toward the Middle East. He frequently talks of the necessity of using U.S. Armed Forces to defend roads to the Middle East oilfields, including those of Iran. Judging by his recent statements, it is apparent that the most aggressive of U.S. imperialist circles are prepared to continue their struggle against the Iranian people.

Moscow Persian on Tehran Events

NC091821 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tehran continues to be occupied and the staff held as hostages. Anti-American demonstations in front of the embassy show no signs of abating. Now that relations between Iran and the U.S. have become strained, these questions are under consideration in Tehran: What was the subject of the talks between Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, and Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan; why did they take place without the permission of Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni; and what (?intrigues) did Brzezinski [words indistict] regarding the present conditions in Iran? All these relate to theBazargan government's resignation and its replacement by the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

In Tehran Ayatollah Khomeyni announced that he refuses to receive U.S. [words indistinct] Ramsey Clark and does not permit any other Iranian leaders to [words indistinct]. The U.S. President has sent Clark as his representative for talks with Iranian official authorities on the release of U.S. Embassy personnel. Ayatollah Khomeyni has pointed out that the doors (?to negotiations) will only open when the U.S. extradites the deposed shah to Iran and puts an end to spying. Students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni's policies have published some documents which show that U.S. Embassy employees were engaged in spying and sabotage activities against Iran. Most of the secret documents were destroyed. One of the remaining documents contains information on the granting of political asylum to the deposed shah in the United States.

Anti-Iranian Demonstrations in U.S.

LD092038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] High-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration deny that the United States is preparing to undertake military action against Iran in connection with the current situation. This was stressed in particular by the President's press secretary, Powell. The military part, a Pentagon representative said that Defense Secretary Brown is not planning any statement in connection with the events in Iran.

However, representatives of the Defense Department do not hide the fact that the United States has large formations of warships in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Thus in the Indian Ocean there are now 13 U.S. warships in all, three of which are in the Persian Gulf in the direct vicinity of Iran. A large squadron led by the aircraft carrier Midway is also heading for the Persian Gulf.

Rightwing circles in the United States are whipping up a real anti-Iranian hysteria. Anti-Iranian demonstrations have taken place in a number of U.S. cities.

The U.S. Justice Department has announced that it is preparing to carry out a selective deportation to Iran of Iranian nationals in U.S. territory. Action has already been started against 4,300 Iranians with a view to their deportation.

U.S. Military Deployment Potential

LD092025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

["On the Situation in Iran"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] New York, 9 Nov (TASS)--"We have 300,000 soldiers in Europe and we also have aircraft to move tens of thousands of these men rapidly into Iran." The New York DAILY NEWS quotes a spokesman for the White House administration. "We have 18 ships in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, including an operation squadron of 8 ships headed by the aircraft carrier Midway. We have the 82d Paratroop Division at Fort Bragg, which can be transferred very quickly, and there is also the Mediterranean fleet, which can be quickly deployed in Iran's area of air vulnerability."

Attention is being drawn here to the army command's intention to airlift 1,500 officers and men from various parts of the United States to Fort Hood, Texas, which is usually the assembly point for units about to be sent abroad.

U.S. Plots Against Iran

NC101430 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Nov 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, reports from Iran say that pro-Khomeyni students have published some documents seized in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran indicating spying activities by the staff. Most of the documents have been destroyed but from those salvaged it appears that the United States has never ceased its hostile (?activities) against Iran. Although it appeared that events in Iran taught many lessons to U.S. politicians responsible for U.S.-Iranian relations, they still continue their plots against the republic in spite of the warnings received.

The persistent protection accorded to the deposed shah by the United States, which (?is a remnant) of bygone days when the U.S. did practically as it pleased in Iran, treating it as its fief, must be looked at in this context.

News arriving from Washington indicates that even Ayatollah Khomeyni's statements to the effect that negotiations for the release of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy are conditional upon the extradition of the shah to Iran and an end to spying has had little effect on the U.S. Government. Official figures, propaganda organs and communications media in the United States still attempt to justify Washington's disinclination to heed the wishes of the people and leadership in Iran on humanitarian grounds. Can anyone in Iran these days believe in the humanitarianism of those who had a great deal of responsibility for the really frightening crimes of the shah's regime against hundreds of thousands of Iranians? Isn't reliance on humanitarianism an insult in the eyes of the mothers whose sons and daughters endured torture in the shah's prisons or were killed by the shah's officials in the streets of towns and villages?

During the reign of the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran, 3 million people were annihilated. The SAVAK organization alone, with participation of CIA agents and the Israeli intelligence service Mossad, murdered 360,000 people in Iran. If U.S. politicians favor humanitarianism so much, why then did they keep silent through the years about these crimes? In this instance reliance on humanitarianism is inopportune. The U.S. refusal of the Iranians' special request has other reasons. In protecting the deposed shah, the United States is endeavoring to inspire counterrevolutionary forces still in Iran and show them that all is not lost: Powers like the United States are supporting them. Of course, the United States wants to hearten and reinforce the spirits of its satellites in other nations whose people seek to abolish pro-U.S. regimes.

There is another aspect which observers allude to. The shah has stolen tens of billions of dollars from Iran and taken them abroad. The greater portion of this wealth is in U.S. banks. The United States is afraid that by complying with the special Iranian request it will be compelled to also return this money to Iran.

Dear listeners, you now observe the purposes that lie behind U.S. figures' talk of humanitarianism.

U.S. Move at UN

LD091656 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 9, TASS--The United States has made a request to the United Nations Security Council in connection with the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students.

Members of the Security Council have gathered for unofficial consultations in connection with the U.S. request.

Moscow Persian Report

NC101558 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Iranian students continue to occupy the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and are holding American citizens hostage. Radio Tehran has broadcast a message from the students to the people of the United States asking them to support the Iranian wish to have the shah extradited.

A State Department spokesman said that Clark has contacted PLO representatives. The spokesman added that the special envoy has [words indistinct] to save the Americans. He has been instructed to hold talks with anyone he deems necessary in order to secure the release of the hostages.

In a press conference Husayni, head of the PLO office in Washington, said that the Palestinians are willing to discuss the U.S. Embassy occupation in Tehran with representatives of Iranian authorities. He added that the PLO has no intention of mediating between the U.S. and Iran and is not [words indistinct] regarding personal matters in the release of the embassy staff.

High-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration met at the White House to discuss the latest developments in Tehran. They denied that the United States is preparing to undertake military action against Iran in connection with the present situation. U.S. military authorities give assurances that no changes have been made in military preparations either on U.S. soil or in West Europe and no transfer or transport of U.S. military units has taken place. But attention is being drawn to the intention of the army command to airlift 1,500 officers and men from various parts of the United States to Fort Hood, Texas, which is usually the assembly point for units about to be sent abroad. Pentagon spokesmen claim that the dispatch of these forces is part of previously planned maneuvers.

Rightwing circles in the U.S. are whipping up a real anti-Iranian hysteria. Anti-Iranian demonstrations have taken place in a number of U.S. cities. The White House has ordered that Iranians residing in the United States not be permitted to demonstrate against U.S. policies regarding Iran and the deposed shah's residence in the United States. The U.S. Justice Department has announced that it is preparing to carry out selective deportation to Iran of Iranian nationals in the U.S. Action has already begun against 4,300 Iranians with a view to their deportation.

U.S. Troops to Iran 'Possibility'

ID101818 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 79 ID

[Summary] Fifty thousand people demonstrated yesterday in fron of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, protesting against Washington's interference in Iranian internal affairs. At the request of the United States, members of the UN Security Council have held consultations calling for the release of the U.S. diplomats held as hostages by Iranian students. "Earlier, a spokesman for the White House hinted at possibility of airlifting U.S. troops to Iran and dispatching American battleships to Iranian shores. According to reports from Tehran, meanwhile, a group of diplomats, led by the Swedish ambassador, Kaj Sundberg, today inspected conditions inside the United States Embassy. After the visit, Mr Sundberg told reporters that he had seen about 50 hostages and termed the visit encouraging and useful. He also said that the visiting diplomats found the hostages well-treated and that they heard no complaints."

Continuing Discussions, Diplomatic Moves

LD091610 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, November 9, TASS--Iranian students continue holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, together with the U.S. citizens as hostages. The Iranian radio broadcast the students' address to the U.S. people. The students are calling on them to support the Iranian people's demand for the extradition of the deposed shah who is now in the USA. The U.S. public, the address says, must demand that the U.S. administration extradite the criminal shah to the Iranian people for trial.

Washington, November 9, TASS--Ramsey Clark, the U.S. President's special envoy, who was sent to Tehran, remains in Istanbul in view of the Iranian authorities' refusal to receive him. A State Department spokesman said at a press conference that the message from the U.S. President to Ayatollah Khomeyni, which R. Clark is bringing with him, has not yet been delivered to the addressee. The spokesman said he does not know when R. Clark will be able to go to Tehran.

The special coordination committee consisting of high-ranking representatives of the White House, the Department of State and other departments had another meeting in the White House to discuss the latest developments in Tehran.

According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, the U.S. Government decided to discontinue supplying spares to Iran for the military equipment purchased under the shah until the U.S. hostages are released.

Right-wing circles in the USA are stirring up a veritable anti-Iranian hysteria. Anti-Iranian demonstrations took place in a number of cities of this country.

Discussion of 'Retaliation Measures'

LD101946 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 10, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter held another meeting in the White House to discuss the take-over by Iranian students of the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran. The meeting was attended by Vice-President Walter Mondale. State Secretary Cyrus Vance, Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Presidential adviser on national security affairs, Z. Brzezinski. According to press reports, the White House recommended that all government departments and agencies submit their ideas with regard to possible U.S. retaliation measures against Iran. Considered among others, is the question of halting the supplies to Iran of industrial equipment, agricultural products, chiefly grain, as well as deporting from the United States Iranian nationals. The Justice Department instructed that it be submitted information on Iranians who are most actively protesting against the stay of former Iranian shah in the United States. According to a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, sources close to the Justice Department consider that as of today over 4,000 Iranians are facing real danger to be deported from the United States.

Questioned as to whether the United States was considering the use of military force to rescue the hostages a White House spokesman said that he did not wish to engage in guesswork.

An anti-Iranian campaign is being intensively whipped up in the United States. Yesterday, Washington was witness to a biggest, of late, anti-Iranian demonstration.

The U.S. Department of State has confirmed reports that the U.S. charge d'affaires in Iran has established contact with member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Bani Sadr, who has been entrusted with managing the activity of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the resignation of Bazargan's government. State Department officials refused to divulge the details of the negotiations, making it clear, however, that the Iranian leaders insist on having the former shah extradited and the plundered wealth returned to Iran.

Tehran, November 10, TASS--Bani Sadr, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, stressed in an interview to newspaper BAMDAD that the contradictions between Iran and the United States are not restricted to the deposed shah. The chief problem, he said, is that the United States had pursued in Iran a policy of interfering in its internal affairs and it has not given up this policy at present. If the United States continues to interfere, we shall use our right to self-defence.

Iranian television has projected a film on espionage activity of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. A news analyst of the American radio and TV company ABC admitted that "employees of the U.S. Embassy had failed to destroy all the sensitive classified documents" before the embassy building was taken over by the demonstrators.

Mass anti-American meetings and demonstrations continue in the Iranian capital.

Cairo, November 10, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat has hastened to Washington's rescue. He offered to send his personal aeroplane to New York, to bring the former Iranian monarch out of the United States into Egypt and thus blunt the sharpness of the conflict between Washington and Tehran. As-Sadat resorted to crude attacks on the present Iranian leaders.

New York, November 10, TASS--Former U.S. Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, referring to the stay in the United States of the deposed Iranian monarch, stated that the United States is "giving shelter to a murderer and plunderer." It is logical, Andrew Young stressed, for the Iranian people to demand that the shah be expelled from the United States to Iran to be tried for the atrocities committed by him.

Hostages' Letter on Shah's Extradition

LD010948 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 10, TASS--All U.S. citizens who have been held as hostages in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran for about a week already are alive and have no complaints about the state of their health. This is pointed out in a statement for the press by the diplomatic representatives of Sweden, France, Syria and Algeria in Tehran, who were admitted to the embassy building.

The Iranian students who seized the hostages gave journalists the text of a letter signed by 33 U.S. citizens from among those who are in the embassy and addressed to the U.S. people. The letter is calling for the extradition of the former shah of Iran to the Iranian Government. As was already reported, the students are making this demand as the condition for the release of the hostages.

More Efforts To Free Hostages

LD111609 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 11, TASS--As was stated by White House Press Secretary Powell, U.S. President Carter met yesterday Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other officials to discuss the present situation in American-Iranian relations. He also said that J. Carter instructed the Department of Justice to notify all Iranian students residing in the USA to report without delay to the nearest offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the clarification of their status in the USA. Those students whose stay in U.S. territory is found illegal will be expelled from the country, Mr Powell said.

A State Department spokesman, speaking of visits made by diplomats of France, Sweden, Algeria and Syria to the American Embassy in Tehran, said that the U.S. administration is pleased with the fact that more and more independent observers are given access to the hostages. He added that the American side continued to hope that it would be also able to meet them.

The spokesman said that the U.S. administration continues diplomatic efforts in a number of directions to secure the release of the hostages. He confirmed that special representatives of the U.S. President, R. Clark and W. Miller, are still in Istanbul and will stay there for the time being. Concerning the stay of the former Iranian shah in the USA, the State Department spokesman said that if the shah decides to leave the United States the administration will not prevent him from doing so.

In New York, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met in hospital with the former shah of Iran. No details of the meeting are reported. But in this connection the Washington POST takes the shah under its protection, saying that there are a number of moments in American policy which cannot be changed no matter what happens in Washington or Tehran. The newspaper stresses that in the course of 30 years the United States had been an ally of the shah and cannot just give him up now.

Tehran, November 11, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni rejected the efforts of the pope's representative, now staying in Iran on a mediatory mission. He said that the people want to try the overthrown shah and support the detention of American hostages until the shah is returned to the country in order to be put on trial. Khomeyni sharply criticized the United States for its refusal to extradite the overthrown shah.

Radio Tehran reported the decision of Ayatollah Khomeyni to withdraw to Qom for a week and stay away from all affairs. Iranian officials say that he does not wish to discuss with foreign officials the situation in connection with the seizure of the American Embassy.

Cairo Newspaper Article Refuted

LD120748 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--TASS commentator Kostantin Ivanov writes:

The Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR published another anti-Soviet, and, at the same time, anti-Iranian article. The editors of As-Sadat's newspaper, who got used to "exposing" the insidious activities of the "hand of Moscow" from day to day, this time ascribe to the Soviet Union the responsibility for the developments in Iran.

Starting from attacks at Ayatollah Khomeyni, who AL-AKHBAR writes, is sitting it out in his residence, the newspaper transfers its attacks at the communists in general, and the Soviet communists in particular. The author of the article does not spare colours depicting how "blood of the Iranians is being shed in all parts of the country." To make the picture even more ominous, he writes about "hundreds and thousands of hanged." And, at last, he enumerates the "gravest crimes" by the Iranians: participation in anti-American demonstrations, reduction of oil exports to the United States, and seizure of the U.S. Embassy.

A conclusion is made that the developments in Iran are an implementation of the aspirations and designs of the communists in line with the plans drawn by Moscow.

It is true, the fantasy of the AL-AKHBAR editors knows no boundaries.

The entire world is aware of the reasons for the nervousness which is displayed by the pro-American and pro-Israeli As-Sadat regime--close relation of the shah regime overthrown by the Iranian people. They both conducted the same policy and the overthrow of one cannot but frighten the other.

Indeed, the Egyptian authorities are now doing everything possible to save the shah whom the Iranian people want to try for the crimes he committed. This has been confirmed, by the way, by President as-Sadat himself.

It is not easy for Cairo to explain to the world the true reason for such a behaviour. It is much more easier to invent a new variance of fables about the "machinations of Moscow." No special efforts nor particular intelligence are required for this.

So, the AL-AKHBAR editors are trying hard to repay for their salaries by the dishonest work.

Arrival of Divisions at Fort Hood

LD121840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] TASS correspondents report: Washington--The White House press secretary has stated that U.S. President Carter continued his consultations with his closest advisers yesterday on the question of U.S.-Iranian relations in connection with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students.

A White House representative stated that Carter continues to exclude the use of military force in this incident. A State Department spokesman has called on politicians not to add fuel to the flame of this dangerous situation and not to make proposals and threats regarding Iran.

A Pentagon spokesman stated today that units of the 82d and 101st airborne divisions have started to arrive at the Fort Hood, Texas, as well as units of the 5th Special Forces Group and the 4th Motorized Infantry Division. These troops which, according to UPI, will become part of the so-called quick reaction corps, have been brought to a state of high combat alert. A Pentagon representative has asserted that that the exercises at Fort Hood have nothing to do with Iran.

Tehran--The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students was discussed yesterday at a session of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran in Qom. According to the Tehran TIMES, the council's representative, (?Muhammad Bohanar), has stated that from now on Iran's policy toward the United States will not be defensive. The United States, he said, should stop interfering in the affairs of other countries, including Iran.

In an appeal to the American people, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, acting foreign minister of Iran, stressed that the activities of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have nothing in common with accepted diplomatic practice. The U.S. Embassy has been turned into an important espionage center in Iran and in the rest of our region. Bani Sadr has stressed that Iran respects the principle of inviolability of diplomatic missions. However, he said, we cannot permit an embassy to become a control center over the country. This is precisely what the U.S. Embassy was engaged in.

Anti-American meetings and demonstrations continue in the area of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The participants demand that the United States extradite the overthrown shah to Iran.

Acting Foreign Minister's Statement

LD122020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Exerpt] In another statement Bani Sadr condemned the measures adopted over the past few days by the U.S. authorities including the explusion of Iranian students from the United States, the ban on landings by aircraft of the Iranian airlines at U.S. airports, the refusal to service Iranian vessels in U.S. ports, and threats of an economic blockade. At a meeting with employees of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bani Sadr reported that in the next few days he will invite foreign ambassadors accredited in Iran in order to ask them to support Iran's demands for the extradition of the former shah. We are ready to stage an international trial in Tehran, he said. If the shah is guilty, he will be convicted. If not, we will return him.

U.S. Protest of Soviet Reporting 'Misleading'

LD121900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1831 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["They are Misleading"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 November--TASS observer Konstantin Ivanov writes:

According to reports by American journalists, quoting statements made by a State Department representative, the United States has made a protest regarding reports in Soviet press and radio dealing with American-Iranian relations. It seems from these reports that the State Department representative called the "commentaries" as he put it, by the Soviet press "quite unacceptable." It should be pointed out that statements like this mislead both the American and international public. As can be seen from an analysis of materials published in the USSR, the Soviet mass media, while attentively following the evolution of American-Iranian relations and informing their readers extensively about it, refrain from any comment which could exert negative influence on the events taking place. Thus the attempts by certain U.S. officials to distort the meaning and content of Soviet press materials are completely groundless.

Carter: No More Oil Imports

LD122044 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 12, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today announced that the United States stops its imports of Iranian oil.

He told a press conference at the White House that the U.S. administration continues to face a grave situation in Iran, brought about by the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Iranian Decision To Stop Oil

LD130855 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 13, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran decided to discontinue the supply of Iranian oil to the USA. According to a report of Tehran television, the measure was taken at the insistance of the entire Iranian people who are demanding that the United States extradite the deposed shah to Iran for trial. As 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Iranian minister of oil, told the REUTER news agency, the decision of the Islamic Revolutionary Council was taken before it was learned that the United States President Carter announced termination of purchases of Iranian oil.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1043 GMT on 13 November adds that: "Iranian oilmen in Khark Island ceased filling U.S. tankers with oil from today, Iranian radio reported. They act in keeping with the decision of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran to stop the sale of oil to the USA."]

Khomeyni Meeting with Vatican Envoy

LD122152 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran 12 November, TASS--The Iranian television transmitted material on Ayatollah Khomeyni's meeting with the Vatican's envoy who handed him a message from Pope John Paul the Second. Ayatollah Khomeyni said that he made an exception by meeting the pope's representative and added that he needs not worry for the lives of the hostages whom he may visit if he likes. Then Khomeyni assessed the United States' policy towards Iran, and the Iranian television said, readdressed the Vatican to President Carter. [as received]

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS NEW KURDISH OFFENSIVE

LD122206 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 12, TASS--The PARS agency reported that Kurdish rebels today launched a new offensive on a number of towns in Iranian Kordestan. They attacked the towns of Sanandaj, Saqqez, Nowzad, and other populated localities. The report says that there are killed and wounded on both sides.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN USSR WITH PLO DELEGATION

LD122005 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has arrived in Moscow today at the head of a PLO delegation which will take part in talks with Soviet leaders.

Mideast Discussion with Gromyko, Ponomarev

ID131032 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the PLO delegation headed by him in the Kremlin today.

Questions connected with the situation in the Middle East and with achieving a just comprehensive settlement in the area were considered during the conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Special attention was devoted to the necessity of insurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of a state of their own, and to the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism's intrigues and against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals.

On the same day a luncheon was given in honor of Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO delegation members. At the luncheon Andrey Gromyko and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged friendly toasts.

USSR's Solidarity With Palestinians

LD131400 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary "The Visit of the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the USSR"]

[Text] The history of relations between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples proves that the USSR stands firmly in support of the just struggle of the 3.5 million Palestinians. These people suffer from numerous crises because the Palestine resistance now stands in the forefront of the Arab national liberation movement against imperialism, and also because the Palestinian patriots are struggling to retrieve their usurped rights, relying on the support of the other Arab countries, the USSR and socialist bloc countries and all progressive forces in the world.

In his cable to Leonid Brezhnev on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed the Palestinian people's profound gratitude to the Soviet people, reiterating that the Palestinian people will never forget that the USSR was the first country to express solidarity with the Palestine revolution and to protest and oppose all plots by imperialism, Zionism and reaction aimed at the annihilation of the Palestine people and the Palestine revolution.

The USSR is in solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. It believes that it is impossible to solve the Middle East question without the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO--the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people.

In his message of greetings to the participants in the conference of world solidarity with the Arab people held in Lisbon, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established until after the complete evacuation of Israeli forces from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people, including their right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

UK PROPOSALS AT RHODESIA CONFERENCE 'FRANKLY COLONIALIST'

LD112334 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Valentin Korovin commentary from the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] The liberation movement in southern Africa is gaining momentum. The patriotic forces in Zimbabwe and Namibia have conducted more guerrilla operations. Strikes, antiracist demonstrations and clashes with police are almost a daily occurrence in the black townships of South Africa, and across the ocean representatives of all the sides involved in the Rhodesian conflict have been meeting in London for more than 2 months now. PRAVDA's observer Valentin Korovin makes these remarks:

In words London is seeking ways to insure Rhodesia a transition to black majority rule and political independence, but in reality it is seeking ways to restore British rule in the former crown colony. The Conservative government's stand on Rhodesia was formulated clearly even during the election campaign. It wants to see Rhodesia governed by persons who would guarantee the inviolability of British interests and who would leave the white community and the imperialist monopolies there in actual command of the situation.

London's latest proposals at the conference are frankly colonialist in nature. The Thatcher cabinet is pressing for the full restoration of British governorship in Rhodesia, taking into account neither the scale of the liberation struggle there nor the interests and role of the massive political organizations that have sprung up in the course of the struggle, nor the demands of independent African countries. What is more, it wants to preserve intact the military, political and administrative mechanism responsible for the protracted colonial war against the Zimbabwe people.

The Patriotic Front delegation, led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, has rejected these proposals. It insists that the punitive force of the present Rhodesian Army and police be disbanded, that the officers responsible for the harsh reprisals against the blacks resign and that a UN armed force and observers from neutral countries be invited to insure a free expression of the people's will in the new elections. The Patriotic Front's opposition to London's attempts at dictating has again led the conference into a deadlock. In this context the British delegation has resorted to yet another maneuver: A bill has been hastily introduced in Parliament providing for the lifting of economic sanctions against the Salisbury regime. According to some London officials the sanctions will be removed after the 15th of this month.

RHODESIAN PARTIES PREPARE FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

'Wrangling Among Puppets'

LD130628 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka November 12 TASS--Wrangling among Rhodesian puppets became more acute now that preparations for "free elections" to be organized by the British Conservatives were started in Rhodesia. The grouping of the African quisling Sithole accused "Premier" Muzorewa and his party UANC [United African National Council] of using the military-police machine of the regime in the election campaign. But, as observers note, the real reason for the indignation of the Sithole clique is that it has no such opportunities for publicity and seizure of power as its "rivals".

A petition published in Salisbury by the Sithole grouping says that Muzorewa is using for its aims even the regular Rhodesian Army, to say nothing of special armed units of the UANC. The punitives are called upon to ensure by bayonets the interests of the "premier" and his supporters.

The document says that the UANC leadership plans shortly to train another 26,000 thugs "for the party's needs".

According to the data of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, these gangs are formed of criminal elements, of traitors. They stage wholesale reprisals against the peaceful population, not stopping at killing those who are suspected of sympathizing with the front.

The press points out that there can even be clashes between armed gangs of the puppets. 200 of Sithole's supporters were killed as a result of a clash earlier this year.

Observers note that the events in Salisbury confirm the correctness of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which insists on disbanding the military-police machine that was created by the white minority to preserve the anti-popular regime. The front declared that truly free elections in Zimbabwe are impossible as long as the present punitive apparatus exists.

Muzorewa Campaign Tactics

LD091608 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 9, TASS--The London conference on Rhodesia being not yet over, the Smith-Muzorewa illegal regime launched a wide preparation for "parliamentary elections".

A REUTER correspondent reports from Salisbury that an election campaign headed by "Prime Minister" Muzorewa has already begun in Rhodesia. Leaning on the military-police machine of the white minority, he is trying to ensure favourable conditions for preserving the present racist-colonial order in the country. In the hope of attracting votes, Muzorewa obviously for propagandist purposes announced a lowering of prices of some foods of African population. But this placeman of the racists and Western monopolies most of all relies on the military-police apparatus for achieving a success at the elections. The Rhodesian punitive troops have already got an election "gift" from the "government" in the form of a considerable salary's raise. The preservation of latifundia and enterprises and the lifting of the international economic sanctions are promised to the white settlers and entrepreneurs.

The other two compromisers--Sithole and Chikerema--who rose as Muzorewa's "opponents" have also been hit by the election fever. Considerable means have been assigned from the secret funds of the Treasury of the Republic of South Africa for supporting the puppets.

Britain and the USA are trying to exert their influence on the alignment of forces in Rhodesia. The Tory government managed to endorse in the House of Commons a bill on the strength of which London is hoping to speed up "free elections", reducing to the minimum the chances of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, to lift the economic embargo against the Salisbury regime, and to grant "independence" to Rhodesia. Similar steps have been also taken in Washington where a State Department spokesman announced that before November 15 the United States President is to consider the question of lifting the sanctions against Rhodesia.

Josiah Chinamano, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, described the Western formula of holding elections in Rhodesia as detrimental and dangerous.

Speaking at the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation, he emphasied that the short period of time suggested by Britain is insufficient for preparing and holding elections, and that counting on the existing repressive apparatus for ensuring "order" will only lead to chaos in the country and will create a pretext for a military interference of the racists of the Republic of South Africa.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ZAMBIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION, COMMON VIEWS

LD300014 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS-Friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zambia whose legal foundation was laid 15 years ago by the establishment of the Soviet-Zambian diplomatic relations, accord with interests of our countries and peoples, the cause of universal peace, newspaper IZVESTIYA writes.

The fifteen years that have elapsed have demonstrated the vitality and fruitfulness of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Zambia in the most diverse fields--economic, technical, and cultural. There is still an inexhaustible scope for such cooperation in the future.

This cooperation acquires a significance which is all the greater if one takes account of the fact that the "front-line" Zambia which is at the forefront of the confrontation with the last racist regimes in the south of Africa, feels the pressure from imperialist and neocolonialist circles, IZVESTIYA continues. These do not give up attempts to make Zambia give up the path chose by it, to give up its assistance to fighters for freedom. It is these aims that are pursued by the recent pirate incurions into Zambian territory by aggressors from South Africa and Rhodesia, the blowing up of the railway bridges and other acts of sabotage by the enemy.

The views of our countries, as is laid down in a number of joint Soviet-Zambian documents, coincide on many of the important international issues. The USSR and Zambia favour a rapid elimination of the vestiges of the colonial and racist exploitation on the African Continent, declare their resolve to continue to give an all-round support to the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle.

ZAMBIAN, USSR FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD090947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A. Gromyko and Zambian Foreign Minister W. Chakulya have exchanged congratulations telegrams on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zambia.

I should like to express the conviction, A.A. Gromyko's telegram states, that the friendly Soviet-Zambian relations will continue to develop fruitfully to the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the struggle for Africa's full and definitive liberation from colonialism and for peace throughout the world.

In the international arena, W. Chakulya's telegram notes, our countries are continuing to cooperate closely in safeguarding peace and justice throughout the world, liquidating colonialsim, imperialism, fascism, racism and man's exploitation of man. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship between Zambia and the Soviet Union will continue to expand in the interests of the two countries and their peoples.

S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR CAPABILITY INCREASES NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

LD091235 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 2 Nov 79 p 15 LD

[M. Chernousov Article: "Fruit of Collusion"]

[Text] On 22 September a nuclear device was exploded in the region of South Africa. This was announced by the U.S. Department of State, citing intelligence obtained from satellites. True, the Republic of South Africa tried to allege that the explosion had occured on board a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine but this lie was exposed as a simple diversionary maneuver. Representatives of independent African countries at the UN General Assembly session demanded that the circumstances of the explosion be investigated.

If the nuclear explosion was carried out by the Republic of South Africa, can this be regarded as unexpected? No, everything attests that the racist authorities have long been moving toward this. They themselves reported the development of new methods of enriching radioactive materials essential for creating nuclear bombs. A nuclear reactor is operating in the "secret city" of Valindaba near Pretoria, and over a year ago a nuclear testing range was discovered in the Kalahari Desert.

The question of the Republic of South Africa's accomplices in this adventure and the participants in collusion with the racists is no less serious. Where did the Republic of South Africa specialists train? In the United States, the FRG and other Western countries. Who cooperated with Pretoria's nuclear industry? The Western military-industrial corporations. With which country have the South African atomic scientists been cooperating? With Israel. The Western press, incidentally, supposes that the explosion in September could have been carried out jointly with some other country, most probably Israel.

The Soviet Union has frequently warned of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was precisely at its initiative that the draft treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was elaborated. The treaty came into force in March 1970 and over 100 states have acceded to it. Yet nuclear powers like France and China and "near-nuclear" countries including Israel and the Republic of South Africa remain outside the treaty. The USSR has stressed that these countries' entry to the "nuclear club" would heighten tension in southern Africa and the Near East and increase the likelihood of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The world public must now come out with even greater persistence for the observance of the spirit and letter of the nonproliferation treaty. The nuclear danger must not be allowed to grope its way across the world.

ISRAELI GENERAL VISITS RSA; CLOSER NUCLEAR COOPERATION SEEN

LD130428 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 12 TASS--The Republic of South Africa and Israel are closely cooperating in the development of nuclear arms. A new indication of this dangerous cooperation is the visit of retired Major General A. Horev, president of the Israeli Politechnical Institute, to South Africa. The institute maintains direct contacts with the Israeli Defence Ministry in which A. Horev was concerned until recently with the development of missile-nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

It is reported from Johannesburg that the purpose of his visit is to learn about South Africa's latest achievements in the development and manufacture of arms, including nuclear ones. While in South Africa A. Horev is to visit the national atomic research center in Pelindaba, the nuclear installation in Valindaba, the nuclear complex which is under construction in Keberga and the naval base in Simonstown.

In the opinion of political observers, this visit marks the beginning of a more active stage of cooperation between Zionist Israel and the racist South African regime in the military field, (?especially in) the development of nuclear weapons. Building up their nuclear potential with the assistance of the USA and its NATO allies, Tel Aviv and Pretoria seek to use these arms for blackmailing independent states and the (?national liberation) movements in the Middle East and Africa.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW ANGOLAN LEADER ON APPOINTMENTS

LD061752 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev Congratulates Jose Eduardo dos Santos"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 6, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent to Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a cable conveying cordial congratulations in connection with his appointment to these posts.

The telegram says: I sincerely wish you, the Politbureau, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and the friendly Angolan people great successes in the building of a new society, in the establishment of an independent, progressive, and flourishing Angola.

I express my firm confidence, Leonid Brezhnev says, that the links of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola will be further strengthened for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of peace, freedom and social progress.

In his response telegram, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his gratitude for the congratulations.

The Angolan people, the party and the government, his cable says, firmly determined to continue the cause begun by our dear and immortal President Antonio Agostinho Neto, are confidently facing the future in our country which has embarked on the path of people's democracy and scientific socialism.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT FORMED IN CHAD

LD112312 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Yaounde, November 11, TASS--According to reports from Ndjamena, transient government of national unity has been formed in Chad. The decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of representatives of all political groupings of that central African country. The objective of the transient government, headed by Goukouni Quaddeimi, is to hold free and democratic elections as a result of which a new cabinet of ministers will be formed.

OPPOSITION CONTINUING TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN BOLIVIA

Protests by Workers, Peasants

LD071916 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--The Bolivian People resolutely demands resumption of the democratic process that was disrupted last week by a military coup and the overthrow of the constitutional government of that country of South America. A general strike called by the Bolivian Workers' Centre is in its sixth day. Showing determination and courage, workers of tin mines made a call to all workers not to yield to threats of the military and to continue their struggle to the victorious end.

According to reports from La Paz, protests against the coup spread to rural areas. This dashes the hopes for peasants' support that were cherished by Colonel A. Natusch who seized the power in the country, and who was minister of rural affairs and agriculture in the government of Hugo Banzer.

Reports say that this morning La Paz looked like a deserted city. It is only heavily armed patrols that appeared in its streets. The day before, the capital, above all its working class quarters, was the scene of large manifestations of protest and fierce clashes of demonstrators with soldiers and police. The putschists try to suppress the people's resistance by brutal reprisals. The state of siege, war-time laws and the curfew operate since Saturday. Tanks and planes are used against mass demonstrations. In order to make the working people end the strike, the military authorities arrested a great number of leaders and activists of the Bolivian Workers' Centre. Members of the leadership of the Bolivian Workers' Centre, the biggest trade union association, S. Reyes and L. Forti are among those who are arrested.

Meanwhile, Colonel Natusch, who under the pressure of the public allowed the resumption of the activity of the national Congress, made an ultimatum to the deputies and senators that they should recognize his regime as legal. All foreign tourists were evacuated from La Paz yesterday. Observers are of the opinion this is a sign that the military decided to continue stepping up the reprisals. According to incomplete data, more than 100 people were killed in Bolivia after the coup.

Vote in Congress

LD111540 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 11, TASS--As is reported from La Paz, Bolivia's National Congress at a joint meeting of both chambers refused by a majority of votes to recognize the military government of Colonel A. Natusch, which was formed as a result of the overthrow of the constitutional regime and called upon the armed forces and the largest trade union organisation, the Bolivian Workers' Centre, to help bring the country back to constitutional forms of government. The Congress declared that having legislative powers, it alone has the right to form executive power.

At the assembly which was held the Bolivian Workers' Centre declared for active participation of the working people in elimination of the political crisis in the country. The overthrown President W. Guevara Arze told journalists that the only way out of the political crisis is to hand over power to the constitutional government and to return the military to the barracks.

In a bid to weaken the resistance to the military regime Colonel Natusch issued a decree on holding presidential elections on May 4, next year. This date is known to have been fixed by the Congress yet in August when W. Guevara Arze was appointed a provisional head of state. International isolation of the A. Natusch regime is emphasised in reports from La Paz. It has been recognized only by Egypt by now.

CIA, CATHOLIC CHURCH IMPLICATED IN COUP PLOT IN PANAMA

LD102144 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, November 10, TASS--The inquiry into the anti-government plot uncovered by the Panamanian security services in October this year is going on here. The plotters had planned to unleash a civil war in the country with a view of overthrowing the government of President Royo and restoring the power of big oligarchy in Panama. The discovery of the plotters' arsenal is reported in the press today. Among arms which reactionary forces of Panama intended to employ against the National Guards are rifles, sub-machineguns, pistols, a large amount of explosives and ammunition, as well as other military equipment. At the same time newspapers report that the traces of the plot, apart from local oligarchy and the U.S. CIA, also lead to the clerical circles of Panama, to the Archbishopric of Chiriqui Province, in particular.

CUBAN BORDER GUARDS 'CALM' IN FACE OF GUANTANAMO MANEUVERS

LD091239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent A. Voropayev dispatch: "Guarding the Motherland"]

[Text] Havana, 5 November--A group of American destroyers at the entrance to the bay, the attack aircraft carrier Saratoga offshore, U.S. Navy aircraft speeding through the air with a deafening roar--this is how the American military base at Guantanamo looks these days.

The American military is holding provocative military maneuvers on the territory of the base, involving marines, warships and other military equipment.

These maneuvers, which have aroused the just anger and indignation of all the world's progressive forces and are a crude U.S. "show of muscle," represent one more link in the long chain of American imperialism's crimes against the sovereign state. It is trying to use them to blackmail Cuba, to intimidate its people and to put pressure on them. However, all these attempts are failing totally.

Socialist Cuba's border guards, Maj Eulalio del Toro Hidalgo, chief of staff of the border brigade of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces, declared in conversation with a TASS correspondent, vigilantly follow American imperialism's intrigues and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any provocation by the American military. The brigade's personnel are very well aware of the exceptional importance of the task entrusted to them of guarding the socialist motherland's borders. Now that the Pentagon is conducting its provocative maneuvers at the base, he emphasized, we firmly adhere to the instructions of our minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Army General Raul Castro, on the need to remain calm and show self-restraint and to work hard to enhance the republic's defense capability.

PRAVDA REPORTS 5 NOVEMBER PRESENTATION OF AWARDS BY KUZNETSOV

LD091641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--On 5 November in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders and medals to prominent scientists and cultural figures, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and party and soviet workers.

The Order of Lenin and a Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal were presented to Hero of Socialist Labor Ye.I. Gabrilovich, the screen writer and author.

The Order of Lenin was conferred on: V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board; I.G. Zykina and N.A. Kokin (Annenkov), USSR people's artists; A.A. Kokarev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves; M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.F. Rumyantsev, chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, the CPSU Central Committee weekly.

The order of the October Revolution were presented to: Academician D.S. Korzhinskiy, the writer A.A. Surkov and Col Gen M.T. Tankayev.

That same day in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov presented to a large group of USSR Central Statistical Administration personnel the orders and medals awarded them for the successful implementation of the 1979 all-union population census.

The Order of Lenin was presented to L.M. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. A.P. Dryuchin, chief of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the comrades on the high awards and the approaching 62d anniversary of Great October and wished them good health and great successes in their multifaceted activity in communist building.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONVENES SESSION FOR 11 DEC

LD102046 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation decided to convene the eleventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation in Moscow on December 11, 1979.

GRISHIN ATTENDS KALININSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM, CHANGES MADE

LD081027 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Kalininskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Kalininskiy Raykom plenum has been held. An organizational question was examined. In connection with Ye.A. Manyakin's approval as chief of the Moscow Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department the plenum relieved him of his duties as Kalininskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member. [paragraph continues]

T.G. Ivanonva, who previously worked as second secretary of Kalininskiy Raykom, was elected raykom first secretary. Yu. N. Trofimov, who previously worked as a USSR People's Control Committee inspector, was elected raykom secretary and Bureau member.

The raykom plenum relieved O.V. Lakhonin of his duties as raykom secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. N.P. Kvach, who previously worked as secretary of the Moscow Electoral Engineering Communications Institute Party Committee, was elected raykom secretary and Bureau member.

Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin participated in the plenum's work and delivered a speech.

Moscow Gorkom Secretary N.N. Ponomarev participated in the plenum's work.

INFORMATION REPORT ON OPENING DAY OF GEORGIAN PLENUM

LD091153 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on the Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum began work on 26 October. First secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, ministers, chairmen of state committees and their deputies for cadre affairs, and leaders of scientific, creative and economic organizations not also members of the Georgian CP Central Commmittee and Auditing Commission were invited to the plenum.

The plenum is discussing the republican party organization's tasks in improving cadre training, placement and education in the light of prospects for Georgia's further economic and social development.

A report was delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were: Comrades T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom; B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom; D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian Gosplan; B.Z. Makashvili, first secretary of Gori Gorkom; M.A. Tsiskarishvili, administrator of the "Gruzgidroenergostroy" Trust and chief of the Inguri GES Construction Administration; D.N. Dvalishvili, first secretary of Makharadzevskiy Raykom; P.Z. Tenishchev, lathe operators' team leader at the Tbilisi Machine Tool Building Association; R.V. Gordeziani, secretary of Tbilisi State University Party Committee; I.T. Todua, first secretary of Zugdidskiy Raykom; N.V. Valishvili, rector for the Muskhelishvili Polytechnical Institute in Kutaisi; G.N. Kurtanidze, coremakers' team leader at the Tbilisi Tsentrolit plant; Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences; V.I. Lomadze, secretary of Tbilisi's Dimitrov aircraft plant; and G.P. Gamtsemlidze, Georgian minister of light industry.

Comrade V.A. Korobeynikov, CPSU Central Committee executive, is taking part in the plenum's work.

The plenum is continuing its work.

Shevardnadze Report, Closing Speech

LD090935 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 October 79 published on pages one through six the apparent text, totalling some 31,000 words, of the report entitled "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Improving Cadres' Training, Placement and Education's Tasks in the Light of the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development Prospects" delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the Georgian Central Committee plenum held in Tbilisi on 26-27 October 1979. The report is published under the headline "Raising the Standard of Work with Cadres To Match our Present Tasks" and is divided up under the following subheads: "Reinforcing What We Have Achieved and Striving for New Successes"; "Incorporating Each Individual's Work in the Work of the Republic;" "Problems and Prospects of the Mass Professions"; "A Specialist Is a Man in the Right Place"; and "Improving Leadership Style and Methods." The last-named section constitutes the latter half of the item and contains copious specific examples of poor personnel management at different levels by party and economic bodies.

ZARYA VOSTOKA 2 November carries on pages one and two the 3,800-word apparent text of Shevardnadze's 27 October "Closing Speech" at the plenum, summarizing the debates and noting the recommendations made. Assessing the plenum's significance, Shevardnadze observes at one point that "almost all the comrades who spoke said that we still have many shortcomings and many unsolved questions, and expressed some dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. Some comrades criticized party leading organs, raykoms and gorkoms and ministries and departments quite sharply. Forthright statements were made at the plenum, and there was no lack of polemic and dispute. We regard all this as demonstrating our party organization's maturity. It would be correct to say that this has been one of its main achievements and one of its main acquisitions."

Conclusion of Work

LD091155 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on the Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum continued its work on 27 October.

Taking part in the discussion of the report delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, were: Comrades O. Ye Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom, O.V. Melkadze, chairman of the Georgian People's Control Committee; Z.K. Sachkov, deputy chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; G.S. Shugarov, first secretary of Akhalkalakskiy Raykom; Comrade A.M. Barbadze, Georgian SSR prosecutor; P.A. Dzhaparidze, chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Labor; A.V. Kobaidze, first secretary of Telavskiy Raykom; G.Sh. Tsitsiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Writers' Union Board; A.D. Fatulayev, administrator of the Marneuli potato-growing sovkhoz agrarian division; T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Republican Trade Union Council; T. I. Kartvelishvili, comprehensive team leader of the Tbilisi city Construction Administration; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; I.G. Gverdtsiteli, vice president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Science and Technology; Sh.M. Etsadashvili, Georgian agriculture minister; K.T. Saliya, first secretary of Tsalkskiy Raykom; S.T. Rigvava, chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Sh.K. Shartava, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; N.G. Cherkezishvili, editor of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA; G.D. Mgeladze, first secretary of Abashkiy Raykom; L.L. Sharashenidze, Georgian SSR military commissar; G. I. Loladze, chief of the Georgian Samtrest Industrial Association; and B.I. Vashakidze, test driver at Kutaisi's Ordzhonikidze truck plant.

A concluding address was delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

Comrade G.V. Koblin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, reported on the letter from the Georgian CP Central Committee to all the republic's communists and Komsomol members "On the Tasks of Georgia's Party and Komsomol Organizations in Strengthening Public Order, Stepping Up the Struggle Against Crime and Improving the Activity of the Republic's Administrative Organs."

The plenum examined organizational questions.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum released Comrade G.I. Gvetadze from his duties as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

Comrade N.R. Sadzhaya was confirmed as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

In connection with the transfer to other work the plenum relieved Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili of his duties as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department.

Comrade N.V. Santeladze was confirmed as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department.

At this the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS IN TBILISI

ID130929 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 24 October 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 3, under the headline "We Have Taken It to Heart--We Will Respond by Action," a 2,000 word GRUZINFORM report on the "celebrations in Georgia devoted to the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic's Komsomol." The report opens with an account of a celebratory meeting "held 23 October in Tbilisi, in V.I. Lenin Square," noting that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze," candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was among the officials who "mounted the rostrum placed in the very center of the square."

The same paper carries, also on pages 1 and 3, a 500-word GRUZINFORM report, headlined "Patriarch of Georgian Philosophy," on a "jubilee soiree at Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili Academy Opera and Ballet Theater" on an unspecified date to mark the centenary of the birth of Kornely Kekelidze, "scientist, researcher and public figure." The report notes: "Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.N. Yenukidze, T.N. Menteshahsvili, C.Ye. Cherkeziya, T.I. Mosashvili and Zh. K. Shartava attended the soiree."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SIGN LISTS OF PRIZE WINNERS

LD081041 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 November carries on pages one, three, four and five the two texts, each of approximately 5,000 words, of USSR party-government resolutions listing the names of 1979 USSR prize winners in the science and technology and the all-union socialist competition spheres respectively. Both resolutions are signed by "L. Brezhnev, secretary [as published] of the CPSU Central Committee," and "A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TENTH CONGRESS OF CONSUMER COOPERATIVES OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD120842 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--The tenth congress of the USSR consumers' cooperatives opened in Moscow today. Its delegates represent almost 62 million members of the cooperatives.

Soviet consumers' cooperatives carry out their activities primarily in the countryside handling 28 per cent of the country's retail trade.

Soviet cooperators maintain relations with cooperative societies in 107 countries.

Kirilenko, Kapitonov Participate

LD121638 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

["Congress of Soviet Cooperators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--By expanding and deepening international ties Soviet consumer cooperatives promote the policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation. This was stated by Aleksey Smirnov, chairman of the Centrosoyuz Board, at the tenth congress of consumer cooperatives of the USSR, which opened in Moscow today.

The Soviet cooperators, he went on, maintain business contacts with organizations in 107 countries. They give priority attention to deepening businesslike and all-round cooperation with similar organizations in socialist states.

Centrosoyuz, Smirnov went on, actively supports the efforts of the international cooperative alliance to enhance the role of cooperatives in the economic and public life of their respective countries, to draw broad masses of cooperators into the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The foreign trade turnover of Soviet consumer cooperatives in the last five years has reached about 8 billion roubles, Aleksey Smirnov said.

The congress is to discuss drafts of new charters of Centrosoyuz and cooperatives. The aim set in preparing these draft charters, Smirnov stressed, is to develop and strengthen in every way the democratic principles of operation of cooperatives.

The delegates gave an attentive hearing to a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, addressed to the congress. Taking part in its work are Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kapitonov and Mikhail Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress is attended by representatives of cooperative organizations from 63 countries and the International Labour Organization. Among the guests of the congress is Roger Querinec, president of the International Cooperative Alliance.

DEVELOPMENT OF ESTONIAN SHALE DEPOSITS DISCUSSED

LD091017 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45 Signed to Press 29 October 1979 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article, entitled "Comprehensive Development of the Mining Area" and under the rubric "Putting Into Practice the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions," by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, outlining the role of the republic's party organization, labor collectives in the fuel, power, shale-chemical and other industrial sectors, scientific establishments and planning organizations in developing the "major" shale deposits in northeast Estonia and in making "comprehensive use" of pyroschist in the national economy, both for fuel and as a chemical raw material.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TURKMEN OIL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

ID130859 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 October 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word PRAVDA correspondent N. Morozov report from Nebit-Dag in the Turkmenskaya SSR entitled "But time Is Passing"and published under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Work Style."

The report deals with the problem of demarcation of functions where party, soviet and economic organs are involved. It says that the party gorkon is receiving many inquiries and complaints which ought to be dealt with by other organs.

The report considers the case of the Turkmenneft Association, which is "behind with the fulfillment of targets." "The fact that oil reservoir pressure was going to fail," the report says, was foreseen when the fields began to be exploited. Prompt preparations could have been made for the mechanized subsurface-pump method of oil extraction. But this was never though of, apparently. "More than 100 wells in the association have stopped gushing," the report says.

Morozov complains that the instructors sent to the oil fields to investigate matters are just sitting with their calculators "recording the nonfulfillment of plans."

The report goes on to say that the gorkom is overworked because it has to deal with problems that should be solved by soviet and economic organs. This means, the report says, that resolutions are prepared "hastily" and often on the basis of unreliable information. "Let us refer to the Turkmenneft association again," the reports says. "A lot has been said about the manpower shortage at the oilfields. But the situation remains the same. The outflow of oilmen could be slowed down. More than 1,000 oilmen are currently looking for apartments. They are being constructed. But too slowly. "This is because the Stroydetal combine and the Krasnovodsk combine are supplying defective construction materials, Morozov says.

The report goes on: "Better organization of the oilmen's labor, everyday life and leisure leisure is another way of insuring that cadres stay. But there are many plans in this." Teams are arriving late at the oilfields and there is not enough protection from dust storms and the heat, Morozov writes.

The report concludes with the following passage: "A party gorkom plenum discussed the pr problem of manpower resources and adopted a resolution compelling the gorispolkom communists to adopt measures to increase the employment of women and secondary school graduates in the national economy. Some time later ispolkom Deputy Chairman S. Agadzhanov reported to the party committee that this had been done. The gorkom then stopped monitoring the fulfillment of the resolution. But in fact the worker cadre situation had deteriorated.

"The fourth year of the 5-year plan is coming to an end. The Nebit-Dag communists have the job of insuring that every collective unconditionally fulfills its 5-year plans and pledges. In order to solve this task successfully the gorkom must avoid petty tutelage over economic management workers."

TYUMEN OIL-DRILLING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN PRAVDA

ID091013 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 October publishes on page 2, under the headline "At the Source of the Oil River," a 2,000-word report from Tyumenskaya Oblast by correspondent A. Vtorushin on problems in oil-drilling work in the area.

Vtorushin explains the series of operations by "specialized organizations" that must be carried out before drilling work can begin and notes that "the slightest failure by one collective immediately involves long periods of idleness for the others." He outlines the working of the "team baton" method in socialist competition--"a reliable method for improving organization." Despite this, he notes that local drilling administrations are lagging substantially behind their targets and ascribes this to "formalism in competition." Vtorushin goes on to call for improvements in the "exchange of leading experience between collectives" and the planning of drilling work and urges the "buildup of drilling workers' production bases." Finally, he complains of the "fall in the prestige of the job of drilling worker in Tyumenskaya Oblast, "as exemplified by delays in giving workers the rewards earned by their performance in socialist competition."

PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX OPENED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

ID071104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1525 GMT 6 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Groznyy--One of the country's largest petrochemical complexes for oil refinement has been commissioned 2 months ahead of schedule at Chechen-Ingushetiya. At a meeting which has just been held, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congratulations on the success achieved by all those who took part in the construction of this most important project in the 5-year period were read out.

LESECHKO ATTENDS MOSCOW MOTOR TRANSPORT DAY MEETING

ID051101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 3 ID

[TASS report: "Motor Transport Workers' Holiday"]

[Text] Motor transport carries more than 80 percent of the country's freight and around 70 percent of its passengers. In the competition to greet the 62d anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner, tens of thousands of drivers and maintenance workers have achieved good results. Many collectives are rivalling those results.

A soiree to mark motor transport workers' day was held in Moscow on 26 October.

The presidium consisted of Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers; and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Ye. G. Trubitsyn, RSFSR minister of motor transport.

BRIEFS

MEETING ON NONFERROUS METALLURGY-Directors of scientific research institutes for nonferrous metallurgy in the USSR met recently in Ust Kamenogorsk at their council field session. Leaders of designing bureaus and experimental plans for Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk discussed tasks confronting scientific research institutes in the field of accelerating scientific-technical progress in the branch. Particular attention was paid to problems concerning the switchover of the institutes to the new system of planning, the development of the raw material basis for nonferrous metallurgy, the comprehensive utilization of natural resources and the speeding up of application of scientific papers in production. The session adopted a decision aimed at the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9-11 NOVEMBER

LD120215 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 9-11 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

9 November

Grain sowing has been completed in Turkmenia. The sowing of cereal crops has been completed earlier than last year. The area sown in winter crops has been expanded to 86,000 hectares. Shoots of wheat and barley are already appearing on the greater part of the sown area. (0700 GMT)

Lithuania has fulfilled its delivery plan for agricultural products by selling 328,000 tons of grain, 298,000 tons of potatoes, 667,000 tons of sugar beets, 106,000 tons of vegetables and 98,000 tons of fruit to the state. However, the plan for the sale of rye and wheat has not been fulfilled. (1200 GMT)

10 November

Despite poor weather, the cotton growers of Tadzhikistan have to date delivered over 76,000 tons of raw cotton, which represents 86.5 percent of the annual plan. The townspeople are helping with the harvesting of the cotton. (0700 GMT)

Ukrainian agricultural workers have been delighted with the bountiful harvests from the rice fields. Each hectare has produced an average of 42.5 quintals of grain, which is one-third more than last year. This crop, in the irrigated zone of the Crimea, has become one of the most profitable. The farms there receive thousands in profits. The agricultural workers of Kalininskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts have successfully implemented socialist pledges for the sale of potatoes and vegetables to the state; 570,000 tons of potatoes and almost 100,000 tons of vegetables have arrived at procurement points and at trading organizations. The plans for the shipment of potatoes to the towns and industrial centers of the country have also been fulfilled. The sale of produce to the state continues. (0900 GMT)

The farmers of Tashkentskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan today began to hand over above-plan cotton to the state. It is being gathered mainly by machines. In all, the republic's reception points have received 4,900,000 tons of cotton. (1200 GMT)

11 November

The farms of Kazakhstan are nearing the completion of their autumn field work. Grain crops have been harvested from a total area of 25 million hectares. Today the farms of the republic's southern and western oblasts finished the sowing of winter crops. Almost 2 million hectares have been assigned to winter crops. The mass overhauling of equipment is now underway. (0500 GMT)

Cotton-growers worked in a shock manner during the holiday. As of today 7,921,000 tons of raw cotton have been harvested in the country as a whole. This represents over 90 percent of the plan. Thus the field workers of the cotton-growing republics have successfully overcome the lag connected with the late ripening of the crop. It must be stressed that this has been done in spite of rainy weather in many parts of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. Every fine hour is utilized for harvesting in such conditions.

Almost half the harvest was picked by machines. The farms of Azerbaijan were followed in overfulfilling the procurements plan by the collective and state farms of the Kara Kalpakskaya ASSR and Bukharskaya, Tashkentskaya and Kashka Darinskaya oblasts, and machine operators in Azerbaijan have successfully completed the harvest and are plowing the land in preparation for next year's crop, preparing seed and overhauling machinery. (1100 GMT)

HARVEST FIGURES GIVEN FOR MOLDAVIA, RSFSR OBLASTS

LD091245 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 November publishes on page 5 an unattributed report on the harvest in Moldavia. The republic has reportedly sold the state "more than 1 million tons of grain, which is 50,000 tons more than the total volume of [planned] purchases." The report goes on:

"Procurement plans for all grain crops have been overfulfilled and full seed supplies have been laid in. Some 1,177,000 tons of grapes have been delivered to procurement centers, the trade network and the processing industry, and 1,076,000 tons of vegetable and melon crops have been sold for the first time. Some 650,000 tons of fresh fruit, vegetables and grapes have been sent to cities and industrial centers. The republic's livestock raisers are meeting their pledges successfully."

The same paper reports USSR Central Statistical Administration figures for Chelyabinskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast, the report says:

"Some 1,402,000 tons of grain have been delivered from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to procurement centers. Considerably more barley, oats and leguminous crops have been sold than was planned.

"Farms in the oblasts have provided themselves with a full supply of grain seed for next year's harvest.

"The plan for the sale of wheat, millet and buckwheat has not been fulfilled.

"The sale of grain to the state continues."

In Moskovskaya Oblast it is reported:

"Some 220,000 tons of grain, 822,000 tons of potatoes and 755,000 tons of vegetables have been delivered to procurement centers from the farms in the Moscow area. The target for deliveries of food potatoes and vegetables to Moscow city and other industrial centers in the country has been fulfilled. Kolkhozes and Solkhozes have provided themselves with their full requirements for seeds for grain crops and seed potatoes."

"While fulfilling the plan for the sale of grain to the state, the oblast's farms have not fulfilled the plan for the sale of rice, wheat and buckwheat.

"The sale of produce to the state continues."

CSA: TWO REPUBLICS OVERFULFILL FARM PLANS

LD130236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from the country's Central Statistical Administration. Agricultural workers of the Severo-Osetinskaya and Dagestanskaya autonomous republics have overfulfilled state plans for procurement of grain crops, potatoes and vegetables. Farms have fully provided themselves with grain crop seeds for the future harvest.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY: BAD WEATHER NOT HINDERING COTTON HARVEST

LD091828 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The early advent of cold autumn weather in this country this year did not interfere with the harvesting of cotton. The Agriculture Ministry says the farmers have already sold 7.5 million tons of cotton to government procurement agencies and harvesting still continues at a high rate. The farms can cope with harvesting despite bad weather because they have big fleets of cotton-picking combines. Each of these machines can do the work of 300 farm workers. Experts are confident that bad weather this season will not prevent the farms from taking in all the crops. The Soviet Union is the world's northernmost cotton-growing country. It is rated as the world's largest producer of this valuable raw material.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MOLDAVIAN FARMERS

LD090915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers;

To agricultural workers, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, scientists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all the working people of the Moldavian SSR.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the report of the Moldavian farmers' successful fulfillment of their socialist pledges for the sale of grain, grapes and vegetable and melon crops to the state. This year the republic's farms have sold more than 1 million tons of each of these products. This is a fine gift to the motherland for the Great October holiday.

The successes achieved are the result of the high skill of the republic's agricultural workers, the consistent implementation of the program of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, the persistent introduction of progressive techniques and new forms of labor organization and the purposeful organizational and political work of the republican party organization.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and workers in interfarm enterprises, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, scientists, workers in agricultural and procurement organs, collectives of industrial and transport enterprises and educational institutions, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all Moldavian working people on their great labor achievements.

We are confident that the Moldavian working people, relying on ever-increasing state assistance and making use of the experience accumulated, will spare no efforts and energy to insure a further, more rapid growth in the production of crop-growing and livestock products and an increase in the sector's efficiency and will do everything to make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF 25TH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ID121350 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--"Despite certain difficulties caused by the accident involving the diesel motorship Olenek, Soviet polar explorers are confident that plans for the next, 25th, Antarctic expedition will be carried out. Everything has been done to take in due time a new relay of polar explorers and supplies to the Antarctic", a spokesman of the USSR hydrometeorological service said to a TASS correspondent.

As was reported earlier, the diesel motorships Olenek set out from Leningrad on an Antarctic cruise on October 28. It had on board a group of scientists and cargoes for the seasonal base Drzhnaya and the permanent stations Bellingshaugen and Novolazerevskaya. Three days later, the vessel ran into an emergency in the Danish straits. As a result, four persons perished and some cargoes sank. The Ministry of the Merchant Marine took urgent steps to replace the damaged ship with another vessel of the same type, Gizhiga, which is to be loaded shortly.

The flotilla of the present expedition is to consist of five vessels. One of them, the passenger motorship Bashkiriya, is already on the way to the Antarctic shores. The flagship of the Soviet Antarctic fleet, the research vessel Mikhail Somov, and the research vessel Professor Vize are to set out for the Antarctic in November. The last vessel of the expedition, the motorship "Estonia" is to leave for the Antarctic early in January, 1980.

Further Details

LD091219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Report by V. Bardin, Candidate of Geographical Sciences: "Course for the Antarctic"]

[Text] Leningrad--The ships of the 25th Soviet Antarctic expedition are being loaded up at the Leningrad seaport. The first to leave was the diesel-electric ship Olenek which set sail yesterday. It is carrying expedition equipment, provisions, fuel and transport equipment.

The diesel electric ship Olenek is faced with a long Atlantic voyage, stopping at the Canaries and in South America. At the edge of the ice a group of polar expedition members will transfer to the ship from the diesel ship Bashkiriya, which sailed earlier for the Antarctic from Odessa.

One of the main tasks facing the crew of the Olenek is to transport expedition members and freight to the vicinity of the "Druzhnaya seasonal base, located on the icebound shores of the Weddell Sea. Thick pack-ice often hinders access to it. Experience is needed, as is the ability to move in Antarctic ice. The seamen are greatly assisted by satellite information and the regular ice situation forecast issued by the Molodezhnaya Antarctic Meteorological Center. There are many experienced seamen on the Olenek and its captain, V. Ivanov, has been to the Antarctic before.

The Olenek will be followed in November by the dry cargo ship Pioner Estonii, the scientific ship Professor Vize and the scientific expedition ship Mikhail Somov, sailing from Leningrad. At the beginning of next year the diesel ship Estoniya will set sail from the port of Riga with the last group of expedition members.

The Soviet ships' routes will gird almost the entire south polar continent. The "Mikhail Somov" is to carry out a complex mission off the coast of western Antarctica. The "Russkaya" station is to start operating in the Cape Burks area.

The new expedition's scientific research plans are multifaceted and interesting. The expedition can rightly be compared to a large complex institute whose collective is studying the nature of the south polar region.

The base station for evironmental study at "Mirnyy" will examine the content of various pollutants in precipitation and in the icecap.

Comprehensive geological, geophysical, topographical and geodetical work will be started near the "Druzhnaya" base. The deep structure of the earth's core in this area will be studied with the help of seismic explosions. A special group will look for meteorites.

Heavy cross-country vehicles will move about the central Antarctic carrying geophysicists and glaciologists: The scientists will work on a number of scientific programs, including the international glaciological project.

In keeping with the fine tradition, foreign specialists from the GDR, Poland, the United States and Japan will work as members of the expedition.

ACADEMICIAN MARCHUK DISCUSSES SIBERIAN RESOURCES

LD091113 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 November Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Academician G. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, under the heading "Horizons in Science." Marchuk describes the work of the Siberian Department, noting that the pivot of its activity is the "'Siberia' long-term comprehensive program," incorporating 30 programs "embracing the key problems of the study and utilization of the eastern region's natural resources and the development of major national economic complexes." He outlines the main area of the department's work, including fuel and energy, forestry, agriculture and environmental conservation, and notes the direction of research in various spheres of theoretical and applied sciences.

BRIEFS

DONBASS DEVELOPMENT--Tasks for the further consolidation of the scientific and production potential of the Donets Basin and the topical problems of accelerated technical progress were on the agenda of a conference of Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast aktiv scientists, specialists and production workers, which was held in Donets on 1 November. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom first secretary; and others spoke about the role of scientists in developing the Donbass economy. Academician Paton emphasized the importance of the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive regional scientific programs and of new technologies developed on the basis of fundamental research. An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast enterprises and organizations was signed at the conference. The conference was addressed by Rudich, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU]